FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "GRENADA," 407 Tons, J. McMINN, Commander; having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.

For Freight apply to

GIBB, MILLER AND Co.

Rampart, Row, 10th Sept., 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of *William Chambers*, late a Lieut. in the Thirteenth Regiment of Native Infantry, in the Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to *Anne Chambers*, the lawful Widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of September, 1839.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE,—*Proctors.*

NOTICE.—Having resigned the Secretaryship of the Agra Bank from this date, I am desired to notify that MR. HENRY WILLIAM ABBOTT will act as Secretary until my Successor assumes charge.

By order of the Directors.

(Signed) G. J. GORDON,

Secy. Agra Bank.

Agra Bank, 24 Augt. 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ANNUALS FOR 1839.

ON Friday, the 13th Instant, BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by public Auction, a quantity of the above, principally consisting of the "*Book of Royalty*" "*Heath's Book of Beauty*," "*Friendship's Offering*," "*Oriental Annuals*," "*Keepsake*," *&c. &c.* At the same time will be sold, numerous Annuals of former years, which will offer a favourable opportunity for completing Albums and Scrap Books.

Bombay, 10th Sept. 1839.

No. 10, Forbes' Street,

FOR SALE.

A SHIGRAM in excellent order, with powerful Horse and Harness. Price Rupees 550.

Apply to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 10th Sept. 1839.

No. 10, Forbes' Street.

SALE BY AUCTION, on Saturday, the 14th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH, AND Co, will submit to public sale, the neat and modern Household Furniture of Captain HAINES I. N. at his Residence Byculla (late belonging to Mrs. Col. HUNT) consisting of Blackwood Couches, a variety of Tables and Chairs; Book Cases; Cots; Dressing Room Furniture, &c. &c. Particulars more fully will appear in future Advertisements.

Also a pair of fast going Carriage Horses.

FOR SALE, CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS, at 3 days' sight, on the Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in sets of £50, 100 and 150, apply to

FRITH AND Co.

Agents Ceylon Government.

Nesbit Lane, 10th September, 1839.

HORSBURGH'S CHARTS AND DIRECTORIES, (of the latest surveys and edition,) Norie's Epitomes and Nautical Almanacs for the ensuing year, may be had of the undersigned, who begs to acquaint his Nautical friends, that among the Charts (a very varied collection) there are a few of the Red Sea on a large scale, in 4 sheets, from the recent surveys of Captain MORESBY and other Gentlemen of the Indian Navy.

W, W. BECK.

Apollo House, 10th September 1839.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, Ind and Smith's Pale Ale, "a recent import" of superior quality, confidently recommended.

THOMAS JEFFERIES AND Co.

Meadows Street, 10th Sept, 1839.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co. the following Wines, vizt:—

Maderia, in Wood, from Keirs & Co. at Rs. 550 ₹ Pipe, and Rs. 275 ₹ Hhd.
Ditto, in ditto „ Murdoch, Shortridge, & Co., at „ 500 ₹ Pipe.
Sherry, in ditto „ R. Bowman..... at „ 375 ₹ pnd.
Ditto, in bottle, „ Hope, Bruce, & Co of Leith, at „ 18 ₹ dozen.
Ditto, ditto, do. „ Escombe & Sidebotham,.... at „ 18 ₹ ditto.
Champagne, do. do. ditto..... at „ 40 a Rs. 36 ₹ do.
Claret, ditto ditto Destournels Cos..... at „ 25 & „ 24 ₹ do.
Ditto,..ditto..ditto Ponys Medoc..... at „ 14 ₹ ditto.
Ditto, ..ditto..ditto, Larose, from C. Thomson, at „ 14 ₹ ditto.
Souterne, ditto do. from ditto..... at „ 12 ₹ ditto.

Bombay, 10th September, 1839.

FOR SALE—No. XXXV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 1st August; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 10th September 1839.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, AT MR. MALVERY'S LIBRARY, CHURCH-LANE.

CUTCH; or Random Sketches, taken during a residence in one of the Northern Provinces of Western India; interpersed with Legends and Traditions—by Mrs. Postans, illustrated with engravings from Original Drawings, by the Author..... Rs. 14.

A Panoramic sketch of Surat, *colored* by Lieut. Postans, 15th Regt. Bombay N. I..... Rs. 6.

Rustom Khan, or fourteen Nights' Entertainment at the Shah Bagh or Royal Gardens at Ahmedabad, by Capt. Ottley, 26th Regt By N. I. 3 vols. Bds. Rs. 12.

Narrative of an expedition into Southern Africa, during the years 1836 and 37, from the Cape of Good Hope, through the Territories of the Chief Mosalekatse to the Tropic of Capricorn; with a sketch of the recent Emigration of the Border Colonists, and a Zoological appendix by Captain W. C. Harris of the Engineers, illustrated by a Map and Drawings..Rs. 12

N. B—The Map and Drawings Lithographed (London,) may be had separately for.....Rs. 2

ILLUSTRATIONS of Indian Architecture from the Mahomedan Conquest downwards, selected from a Portfolio of Architectural Drawings, prepared with much care and principally by regular measurements, from Buildings at Agra, Delhi, Jouanpur, Benares, Chunar, and numerous other places in Upper India, by M. Kittoe, Esq. Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4, each.....Rs. 6

Subscriptions booked for the above by Mr. Malvery.

TASSIN'S LITHOGRAPHED MAPS IN CASES AND ROLLERS.

NEW and improved Map of various routes between Europe and India, comprehending Western and Northern Asia together with Asia Minor and Egypt..Rs. 25

Of the N. W. Frontier, of British India, including the Protected Sikh States, Lahore, Cashmeer, Caubul, Herat, Candahar, Shikarpoor, Bhawulpoor, together with Scind and Rajpootana; the Indus River, and part of Beloochistan..... Rs. 20

Of the Post Office Stations and Post and Bangy routes throughout British India..... Rs. 10

Of the Eastern frontier of British India with the adjacent countries, comprising Bengal, Bootan, Silhett Assam, Munepoor, Arracan, Burmah, the Tenasserim Provinces, parts of Siam and of Yunan in China, in 4 parts, by Captain Pemberton, 44th Regiment Bengal N. I..... Rs. 76

Of the River Indus and of the neighbouring Countries, comprising Scind, parts of Beloochistan, and Afghanistan, Cashmere, Punjab, Bhawulpoor, the protected Sikh States, Bikaneer and Jaysulmeer, and the Western parts of Rajpootana..... Rs. 30

Anglo Persian Map of India..... Rs. 40

Maps of the Rivers Hoogly, Bhagruttee, Jellinghee, Ganges, and Jumna, from Calcutta to the Himalaya range, compiled from the most accurate Surveys.

JOURNEY to the North of India overland from England through Russia, Persia and Affghanistan by Lieutenant Arthur Conolly of the Bengal Establishment, 2 vols. 8vo..... Rs. 20

Narrative of a Journey overland from England by the Continent of Europe, Egypt and the Red Sea, to India, including a Residence there and Voyage home in the years 1826-28, by Mrs. Ellwood, 2vols. Rs. 25

A Subaltern's Sick leave, or rough notes of a visit in search of Health to China and the Cape of Good Hope, *Asafer Wasilet-u-zufar*, by Lieut. Postans, Bengal Establishment..... Rs. 6

Graham on the diseases of Females, 2d edition, revised and enlarged, 1837.

Graham's Modern Domestic Medicine, 7th edition, considerably enlarged, 1837.

Baker's remarks on Rifle Guns; being the result of 60 year's practice and observation; with specific remarks on Fowling pieces, the Percussion Lock, and Fire-arms in general.....Rs. 10

A Family Library, or 5000 receipts in the useful and domestic arts, constituting a practical operative Cyclopœdia, by McKenzie and others, the 13th Ed. Rs. 10

Chemical Recreations, a Compendium of experimental Chemistry by Griffin, the 8th edition, entirely re-written, and illustrated by Wood Engravings, Part 1st, comprising Chemical Manipulation and Analysis by the Blow-pipe.

How to observe—Geology, by De la Beche with 38 wood cuts, 2d Edition.

The Penal Code prepared by the Indian Law Commissioners with illustrations and notes.....Rs. 10

A new system of Domestic Cookery by a Lady, the 60th edition, corrected and augmented with a new Chapter on French Cookery, 1837.....Rs. 5½

The complete art of Cookery by Mrs. Glasse, Rs. 3

The Young Cook's Assistant.....Rs. 2

The Domestic Oracle or a complete system of Modern Cookery, &c. by Dr. Murray.....Rs. 10

The First 21 vols. of the Mechanic's Magazine, half bound and lettered.

History of the British Colonies by Martin,—Vol. 1, Possessions in Asia—2, The West Indies—3, North America—4, Africa and Australia..... Rs. 40

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 10 SEPTEMBER, 1839. No. 3272.

BOMBAY

PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday, September 7th, 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—The market remains without improvement as to demand, and operations throughout the week have been on a confined scale, all shipments to China being suspended and a pause having arisen in transmission to England in expectation of the arrival of the July mail.—We find the following purchases on our returns.

550 Bales Broach & Jumbooseer.....@ Rs. 132 ₹ bl.
350 Ditto ditto, & ditto.....@ „ 132 ₹ do.
500 Ditto Old Dholera.....@ „ 118 ₹ do.

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—Some excitement prevailed among holders about a week ago after the receipt of advices from Macao to late in the month of June, but it has again subsided and prices have left off nominally at about Rs. 550 ₹ chest. The quantity still on shore here, of the supply of 1838 | 39, amounted on the 5th instant to 11,241 chests.

Ginger (*Malabar*).—Is in moderate demand at Rs. 23 ₹ Candy. There are from 700 to 800 robbins in the market.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE (*Mocha*).—The supply in the Market during the season has been small, and the high prices demanded have checked enquiry. The current rate is from Rs. 12 to Rs. 12½ ₹ maund, and complaint is general of there being much refuse in the Coffee this year.

CHINA & STRAITS PRODUCE.

PEPPER. The stocks now here are small and the enquiry limited.

SUGAR.—The market is quite bare of Manila and nearly so of China, while the stock of Bengal is small and of Siam moderate, which latter commands Rs. 5¼ ₹ maund, while Bengal is selling from Rs 4 8 to Rs. 5 ₹ bag.

SUGARCANDY.—Consequent on the suspension of supplies from China, prices have risen to Rs. 9. 12, ₹ maund.—The quantity of Chinchew in the market is very small, and not above 2000 to 2500 tubs of Canton.

GUMS.—Fresh arrivals from the African and Arabian coasts are expected in a few weeks, and in the mean time enquiry is limited 100 chests of Olibanum have lately been purchased at Rs. 14½ ₹ cwt.

AMPHIRE. Is held at high prices, and the stock is reduced to about 150 chests.

CASSIA. The market is almost cleared of it The present price of 7 annas ₹ lb. is nearly nominal.

EUROPE GOODS.

BEER.—Stocks are very large, and the importation this year amounts to about 7,200 hhds. which is greater than any preceding one. The last sale of Allsop's was made at Rs. 47 ₹ hhd. —Bass' would not command quite so much, and Tennents not more than Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 ₹ hhd.

BRANDY.—The market is well supplied and prices have been steady for some time at Rs. 2. 3 to Rs. 2. 4 ₹ old gallon.

BOTTLES.—Are still scarce. The last sales were made at Rs. 1. 14. ₹ dozen.

METALS.—

IRON BAR (*British*).—Supplies for the last few months have been moderate, and but a small portion of them now remains in first hands.—Prices are inclined to rise and are now pretty much the same as they were at the opening of last season, but the dealers complain of the quantity taking off, from their stocks as falling rather short of their expectations

Do. do. (*Swedish*) Prices have not fluctuated much and the rate now is Rs. 58 ₹ Candy, with a moderate stock, all in the dealers hands.

Do. SHEET.—Has improved a little in price and would now bring Rs 8½ ₹ Cwt. Importers hold none.

IRON HOOPS.—There has been no change in the market lately.—The stock is rather heavy for the ordinary demand.

Do. NAIL ROD.—Both square and round are in fair demand at Rs. 46½ ₹ Candy, and importers hold but a small portion of the quantity in market.

LEAD PIG.—Continues in good demand and the present stock, estimated at 5000 to 6000 Cwts. has fallen into the dealers hands.

Do. SHEET.—The market is barely supplied but sufficiently so for the consumption which is at all times small.

Do. RED.—Prices are maintained at Rs. 16 ₹ Cwt. and the bazar dealers are the only holders of it.

Do. WHITE.—There is none of good quality in the market.

SPELTER.—Is in fair demand at Rs. 13 ₹ Cwt. There have been no recent importers sales, and what is held in the bazar is in few hands.

STEEL TUB & FAGGOT (*Swedish*).—Command the same price at present and stocks are moderate and about equal, but the consumption of tub is always greater than that of faggot.

COPPER.—Tiles have been in better request and some sales have been made during the week at Rs. 52½ ₹ Cwt. The stocks of the different descriptions are moderate, but there is no activity in the market, excepting some enquiry for bottoms of small diameter and light weights.

QUICKSILVER.—We have no alteration to notice in the price which is maintained at Rs 90 ₹ Maund, with a moderate stock.

COCHINEAL.—The demand is at present dull, although the stock is light.—Black and silver may be quoted at Rs. 3. 10 to Rs. 3. 12 lb.

SAFFRON.—The price has declined a little and fine quality would not fetch more than Rs. 11. ₹ lb.

THE MONEY MARKET.

BILLS ON LONDON.—Within the last week or ten days, exchange has shown a decided tendency to fall owing to an increased demand, in anticipation o the despatch of the Steamer, and a diminished supply of bills, and according to the present prospects it promises to rule lower in the coming season than in the past one.

DO. ON CALCUTTA.—Only a small portion of the bills advertised by Govt. for sale last week were disposed of, from the tenders generally having been considered too low, and very few good bills being in the market the rate has risen at thirty days sight to Co Rs. 101½ ₹ 100.

DO. ON MADRAS.—Are in little demand at Rs. 101 ₹ 100 at 30 days sight.

DO. ON CANTON.—We hear of none offering at present, and they are in no enquiry.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—We have no alteration to notice in them. A shyness is still shown towards Notes of the Four ₹ cent Loans, the more recent Loan being at a discount of 2½ to 2¾ ₹ cent, and that of 1832-33 at a somewhat higher one. Five ₹ cent notes of 1825 | 26 are readily saleable at Rs 108¾ to Rs. 111 ₹ 100 Siccas, and of 1829 30 at 108 111½ ₹ 100 Siccas.

FREIGHTS

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—None is offering nor can improvement be expected until the impediments placed on the trade by H. M. Superintendent are removed.

DO. TO ENGLAND.—Several ships have been laid on during the week but enquiry is very languid and rates have again gone down to 60s ₹ ton, at which there is a want of shippers.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy Rs as	Sell Rs as
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No. 1151 to No. 3000..	108	108-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No. 3001 to No. 6000	108-8	109
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No. 6001 to No. 10,000	110	110-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No. 10,001 to No. 15,250	111-8	112
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30	111-8	112
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33	104	104-8
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36 (Company's Rs.	97-12	98
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35	115	115-8

In good demand.

Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight (Company's Rs.)	101-4	101-8
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto	101	101-8
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₹ 100 Dollars		208
	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight.....	2-3	2-4
Bills on London @ 30 days sight Ceylon Govt.	2-	1 11¾
Price of Bullion and Specie	Rs as	Rs as
Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100..Scarce.....	221- 8	222
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100..... ditto.....	220-12	221
German Crowns ₹ 100.....	212	212-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Ster..	10-4	10 6
Sycee Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs..None in the market.....	104-4	104-8
Ditto do. small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs....ditto.....	104	104-4
Premia of Insurance.		
Bombay to London.....	2 8 0 *a* 3 0 0	₹ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope.....	2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0	do.
Ditto Port Louis.....	1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0	do.
Ditto Calcutta.....	2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0	do.
Ditto to Madras.....	1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0	do.
Ditto Colombo.....	1 0 0 *a* 1 8 0	do.
Ditto Whampoa.....	2 8 0	do.
Ditto Batavia.....	2 0 0	do.
Ditto to Singapore.....	2 0 0	do.
Ditto Busorah.....	3 0 0	do.
Ditto Bushire.....	28 0 0	do.

CORRISPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—I perused with much pleasure, in a late number of the Courier, a Prospectus for the Bank of Western India, with some very judicious observations on the subject of Joint Stock Banks in general. To those subscribers who purchased shares in the Chartered Bank, with the sole view of disposing of them, at a premium, your communication will be any thing but pleasing intelligence; but to others, who could not obtain shares, or only a limited number, and to the public at large, the establishment of a Joint Stock Bank will be hailed with no small degree of interest.

I trust therefore the press will advocate the cause of the community, and when the long pending decision has been received from Bengal, that the Prospectus will be circulated, at once, throughout the presidency, for the benefit of all, who may wish to become Shareholders in the Institution.

I am, &c.

A SHAREHOLDER IN THE CHARTERED BANK.

Poona, 4th Sept. 1839,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MR. EDITOR.—As Court quarrels appear to be becoming fashionable in England, perhaps the following account of one, in the time of George the Second, may not be unacceptable at the present moment.

Yours, &c.

B.

After the amazing success of the Beggars opera, Gay produced another with the name of "POLLY" This, as it was supposed, to contain severe and pointed remarks on the Court, and those in power, was forbid to be acted by the Lord Chamberlain. In consequence of the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry's warmly taking up Gay's cause, they were forbid the Court. The following high-spirited letter was sent by the Duchess to the King and Queen, copies of which were generally circulated.

"That the Duchess of Queensberry is surprized, and well pleased, that the King has given her so agreeable a command as to stay from Court, where she never came for diversion, but to bestow a great civility on the King and Queen."

"She hopes, by such an unprecedented order as this, that the King will see as few as he wishes at his Court, particularly such as dare to think or speak truth. I do not do otherwise, and ought not; nor could have imagined, that it would not have been the very highest compliment I could possibly pay the King, to endeavour to support truth and innocence in his house."

"Particularly when the King and Queen had both told me that they had not read Mr. Gay's play. I have certainly done right then to stand by my own word, rather than by that of the Duke of Grafton, who has neither made use of truth, judgment, or honour, during the whole affair, either for himself or his friends. [DODINGTON PAPERS March 4 1728 | 29.]

HIGH WATER TABLE 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

	MORN	EVEN.
Tuesday	11 48	0 8
Wednesday	0 26	0 44
Thursday	0 59	1 14
Friday	0 30	1 47

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 6th Captain G. Yeadell, Artillery from Europe.
9th. Ensign Chas. Hervey, 13th Regt. N. I. from Surat.

DEPARTURES.

7th. Lieut. E. C. Cotgrave, 8th Rt. N. I. to Sattara h.
9th. Captain Stanton, Artillery to Poonah.
12. Surgeon J. Howison, B. E. Rt. to Aden.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At London on the 25th of June last the Lady of Captain C. J. Owen, 1st Regt Light Cavalry of a Son.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 9th The East India Company's Cutter Margaret, Munjee ally Syrang from Surat 7th September.

Passenger. Mr. Lindsey.

Do. The East India Company's Cutter Nurmadah, Husson Cojee, Syrang from Surat.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 6th. Golconda, W. B. Bell, Master to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta.

7th. Barque Lord Elphinstone, R. W. Evatt, Master to Madras.

Passenger. one Ayah.

9th Brig Ruby, H. Lovett, Master, to Columbo.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer.....	Superintendent I. N..	Suez and Aden..	12th Sept.
Mahamoody.....	Manockjee Jeejeebhoy.	Pen. Mail &Sing:	Early disp.
Alanker.....	McVicar Burn & Co...	Liverpool..	In all Sept.
Commerce.....	McVicar Burn & Co..	(Persian	
Sir Herbert Compton.	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.....	Gulph..	
Lady Grant.....	Khemchund Motichund	Singapoor..	with disp.
Demerara Packet....	Fritz & Co.....	London ..	early disp.
Glenelg.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	China	in Sept.
Mary Gordon.....	Furdoonjee Limjee....		
Brig Tawse	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.....	Muscat.. London ..	in Oct.
Bombay.....	Dirom Carter & Co..	ditto	ditto
Buteshire..	Skinner & Co.....		
Regia.....	Eduljee Framjee....	Persian Gulph..	
Severn....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	London ..	Quick dispt.
Grenada.....	Gibb Miller & Co....	Liverpool ..	dispt.
Alexander.....	Ritchie Steuart & Co..	Columbo..	this day
Lintin	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool...	1st October
Hereuleau.....	Dirom Carter & Co....		
Sabeite.....	.....		
Niagra.....	.....		

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings.
" " " Steamer Semiramis.
" " " " Indus.
" " " " Berenice.
" " " " Zenobia.
" " " " Hugh Lindsay.
" " " Shannon Schooner. At the Rock Station.
" " " Surveying Tender Cardiva, at Mazagon.
" " " Ditto.... ..ditto Maldiva at do.
" " " Brig Taptee.
" " " Bengal Pilot Brig Orissa.
" " " Cutter Margaret.
" " " Ditto Narmadah.

Country Vessels.—Grab Ship Dawlut Savoy, Benares, Patamber, Savoy, Jane, Pazerabani, Rampertap, Hannah, Hamido, Ruby, Ardaseer, Soobrow, Hydrooe, Coll, Newall, Samdany, Hamido, Rohiman, Futtay Salam, Futtule Carrim, and Hydroos.

American—Brig Waverly.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

AGRA UKHBAR.—AUGUST 29.

The Report given in our last of the arrival of the Army at Cabool is coroborated by others more recent, and among them we find one in the last *Delhee Gazettee Extraordinary*, which speaks of a battle with Dost Moohummud, in which he was entirely defeated, abandoning his guns and baggage of eve y kind. A few days must confirm the truth of this action, which, we may consider as the close of the Campagin if it has taken place. The following is the Report alluded to in the *Delhee Gazette*.—(Already appeared in Courier.)

Agra.—The 6th Regiment Native Infantry at Bareilly, is, we are informed, to march for Agra, as early as the rains will permit, in succession to the 47th.

The Steam Meeting yesterday morning was very handsomely attended, not indeed so much in "quantity as quality" the unit 4 representing the number who were present. The Comprehensive Scheme obtained the unanimous support of the Meeting; we wish Calcutta joy of such a handsome addition to the good cause.

Dr. Jackson of Ghazeepore will shortly succeed Dr. Martin as Presidency Surgeon. An able and scientific paper by this gentleman on —— the manufacture of Rosewater, appears in the last number of that highly valuable and improving work—"the journal of the *Asiatic Society* of Bengal. The reputation it cannot but acquire from articles of this truly important description, must be highly gratifying to its talented conductors.

Letters from Saugor speak of the employment of the Ram Gurh Battalion against the Coles, on the cessation of the rain.

The wounds sustained by our Officers at the Storming of Guznee were chiefly from sabres. It is said the number of killed and wounded of the enemy, exceeded the almost incredible sum of 3,500.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—AUGUST 23.

ALLIGATORS.—We have received the following communication from a gentleman living in the Sunderbunds, dated 20th instant: An Alligator, which has long been hunting this neighbourhood with its ugly proximity, this morning took it into its head to make off with a poor native, from the other side of the river, just opposite the Noubhassen Chowkey. The poor fellow was fishing with a small drag net, which he had drawn up, and was just turning round to secure the fish he had enclosed in his net, when the Alligator laid hold of him and drew him into the water —the man was seen *once* after, at a distance, trying to rise to the surface, but alas it was more than he could achieve, and his enemy took him down, never to be seen among the living on earth again.

Our readers will remember that Captain Napier, of the *Powerful*, when nominated to the command of that vessel publicly declared that he would not take a man who did not come forward *voluntarily* to enrol himself among his crew, and expressed his firm reliance on getting his complement with ease. We regret to observe it noticed in the *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 19th June, that he had "sent his "pinnace round from Cove to Waterford and Wex-"ford, in search of hands to man his ship, but we "are sorry to add with little success." We believe that Captain Napier is as popular a Commander as there is in the Navy; there must therefore be something exceedingly distasteful to our Tars in the regulations—provisioning—or pay—in the Royal Service to make them averse to enter it, and this should receive the early and most anxious attention of our Government; for it should be their endeavour to render the condition of the men superior to that of the Merchant Service in every respect; and particularly at the present moment, when we must look to our Navy as our mainstay in any contest which we may be forced into with any of the European powers.

BENGAL HURKARU.—AUGUST 23.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Thomas Perkins*, Graves, from Canton 30th June, and the *Patriot* Morris, from Penang 2d August.

It is with great satisfaction we announce, that the reduced rates of postage, recommended in the late Post Office Agent's Report, have been with slight modifications sanctioned, and are ordered to take effect throughout India from the 1st of October. We congratulate the Indian public, more especially the native community, on the completion of an arrangement in which their wants and wishes have been so materially consulted, and by which the Government will obtain much well deserved popularity and substantial benefit. The Government of India assuredly deserve the best thanks of the Public. The new rates of postage, are, we believe, as follows:

Schedule of postage duties on Letters, Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers, attested as such with the full signature of the sender, and on bungy parcels, to be substituted for Tables 1, 2, 4 and 5 of Schedule A. Act. XVII. 1837.

I.

Letters.

Miles.	*Single.*	*Double.*
Not exceeding	*Not exceeding quarter tola.*	*Exceeding quarter tola and not exceeding one tola*
	Annas.	Annas.
100	¼	1
200	½	2
300	2	4
400	3	6
500	3	6
600	4	8
700	4	8
800	5	10
900	5	10
1000	6	12
1100	6	12
1200	7	14
1300	7	14
1400 and upwards	8	1
	single postage being added for each additional half tolah	

II.

Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers attested as such with the full signature of the sender.

Miles.	*Single.*	*Double.*
Not exceeding	*Not exceeding 3½ tola*	*Exceeding 3½ tolas and not exceeding 6 tolas.*
	Annas.	Annas.
100	1	2
200	2	4
300	4	8
400	6	12
500	6	12
600	8	1
700	8	1
800	10	1 4
900	10	1 4
1000	12	1 8
1100	12	1 8
1200	14	1 12
1300	14	1 12
1400 add upwards	1 2	single postage being added for each additional 3 tolas

IV.

Not exceeding miles.	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600
100	₹ 0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	1 2	1 5	1 8	1 11	1 14	1 17	2 4
	₹ 0 6	0 12	1 2	1 8	1 14	2 4	2 10	3 0	3 6	3 12	3 18	4 8
200	₹ 0 6	0 12	1 2	1 8	1 14	2 4	2 10	3 0	3 6	3 12	3 18	4 8
	₹ 0 9	1 2	1 11	2 4	2 13	3 6	3 15	4 8	4 17	5 10	6 3	6 12
300	₹ 0 9	1 2	1 11	2 4	2 13	3 6	3 15	4 8	4 17	5 10	6 3	6 12
	₹ 1 0	1 12	2 8	3 4	3 15	4 11	5 7	6 3	6 14	7 10	8 6	9 2
400	₹ 1 0	1 12	2 8	3 4	3 15	4 11	5 7	6 3	6 14	7 10	8 6	9 2
	₹ 1 3	2 2	3 1	3 15	4 14	5 13	6 12	7 11	8 10	9 9	10 8	11 7
500	₹ 1 3	2 2	3 1	3 15	4 14	5 13	6 12	7 11	8 10	9 9	10 8	11 7
	₹ 1 6	2 12	3 14	4 12	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10 0	10 14	11 12
600	₹ 1 6	2 12	3 14	4 12	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10 0	10 14	11 12
	₹ 1 9	3 2	4 11	5 4	6 13	7 12	8 13	9 12	10 12	11 11	12 10	13 9
700	₹ 1 9	3 2	4 11	5 4	6 13	7 12	8 13	9 12	10 12	11 11	12 10	13 9
	₹ 2 0	3 12	4 8	5 4	6 15	7 14	8 10	9 10	10 11	11 12	12 13	13 14
800	₹ 2 0	3 12	4 8	5 4	6 15	7 14	8 10	9 10	10 11	11 12	12 13	13 14
	₹ 2 3	4 2	5 1	6 0	6 15	7 14	8 13	9 12	10 11	11 10	12 9	13 8
900	₹ 2 3	4 2	5 1	6 0	6 15	7 14	8 13	9 12	10 11	11 10	12 9	13 8
	₹ 2 6	4 12	5 14	6 12	7 10	8 8	9 6	10 4	11 2	12 0	12 14	13 12
1000	₹ 2 6	4 12	5 14	6 12	7 10	8 8	9 6	10 4	11 2	12 0	12 14	13 12
	₹ 2 9	5 2	6 11	7 8	8 5	9 2	9 15	10 12	11 9	12 6	13 3	14 0
1100	₹ 2 9	5 2	6 11	7 8	8 5	9 2	9 15	10 12	11 9	12 6	13 3	14 0
	₹ 3 0	5 12	6 14	7 12	8 10	9 8	10 6	11 4	12 2	13 0	13 14	14 12
1200	₹ 3 0	5 12	6 14	7 12	8 10	9 8	10 6	11 4	12 2	13 0	13 14	14 12
	₹ 3 3	6 2	7 13	8 8	9 3	9 14	10 9	11 4	11 15	12 10	13 5	14 0
1300	₹ 3 3	6 2	7 13	8 8	9 3	9 14	10 9	11 4	11 15	12 10	13 5	14 0
	₹ 3 6	6 12	7 8	8 4	9 0	9 12	10 8	11 4	12 0	12 12	13 8	14 4
1400 & upwards.	₹ 3 6	6 12	7 8	8 4	9 0	9 12	10 8	11 4	12 0	12 12	13 8	14 4

Parcels sent by the public Bungy, not exceeding 600 tolas in weight, nor 12 inches long by 2 deep and 12 broad, or 2,160 cubic inches in size.

Not exceeding Tolas.

V.

Books, Pamphlets, Packets of Newspapers, and any written Printed or Engraved Papers, sent by the public Bangy, not exceeding 400 Tolahs in weight, and packets in short covers open at each end.

Not exceeding Miles.	*Not exceeding 20 tolahs.*	*Exceeding 20 tolahs and not exceed. 40 tola.*
	Annas.	Rups. Annas.
100	1	2
200	2	4
300	3	6
400	4	8
500	5	10
600	6	12
700	7	14
800	8	1 0
900	9	1 2
1000	10	1 4
1100	11	1 6
1200	12	1 8
1300	13	1 10
1400 upwards.	14	1 12

We learn that a spirited communication was addressed to the Government of India, on the 20th instant, by the Chamber of Commerce, strongly protesting against the Bombay arrangements, for the next overland mails, by which the steamer's despatch has been arbitr

vogue, we have *always* by this arrangement with our Bombay friends been put in possession of our extras and letters on the first day.

Our reporter at Simla, who runs the most imminent risks in his zeal to serve us, or rather the public through us, and who is not (no reporter should be) troubled with so very odd a conscience as to decline any manner of political eaves-dropping, or any mode of obtaining cabinet intelligence—Nicholas or Philippe would salary him with his weight in gold—has contrived to get hold of Lord Auckland's more private sentiments on affairs in general, which emanated not in guarded, or foreplanned table talk, to gull the unitiated guest (and thus gull our grandmother's evening paper,) but in the sincere form of a soliloquy, uttered, gaily rather, in his own sanctorum, after reading a recent despatch from the Envoy and Minister announcing the *conquest* of Cabool. He little knew that there lay our reporter ensconced,—we shall not say *how* he got in, but beg the public not to credit the flying stories that may tend to implicate any lady of the household—though, after all, we really do not think his lordship gave himself any undeserved credit, in his resume; and if in the honest glee of his heart, he made an occasional skip, a-la-Jem Crow, about his study, it must be remembered that he fancied he was solitary, and that a very great French minister was once caught by an intruder amusing himself by jumping up a wall. Premising that, we now give:—

LORD A'S. SOLILOQUY.

Well, I *am* a lucky fellow,
There is little doubt of that;
And the tories they may bellow,
To the tune of tit for tat,—
For their Heytesbury, superseded,
By a trick of Johnny Cam's,
And may try to do as he did,—
But I don't care *now* three d—ns.
So I snap my fingers, cut a fling,
And turn up snooks—*so*;
And the burden of the song I sing,
Is—'what a prime go!'*

I have money in both pockets,
And I've gain'd a little fame;
And home faction now may cock it's
Eye and say I am to blame,
In setting up Shah Shooja,
Against Burns's interdict;
But let many or let few jaw,
Dost Mahommed out I've kick'd.
So I snap my fingers, &c.

I have *done* the Russ and Persian,
Mahmood Shah, and Simonitch,—
And have made a good insertion,
(A proverbial timely stitch)
Of our power in central Asia,—
In thy heart, Affghanistan!—
But the piper whose to pay?—pshaw!
Why, the tight resumption plan.
So I snap my fingers, &c.

In our famous manifesto,
Which so very few convinc'd,
Why, I did my very best, to
Prove that Britons never winc'd
From the boldest undertakings,
When stern justice them impell'd,—
But I check'd my inward quaking,
For the moral laws I held!
So I snap my fingers, &c.

I have kept Nepaul in order,
Spite of all its hostile schemes;
Till I've gather'd on its border,
What will dissipate its dreams.
I contriv'd Runjeet to flatter,
Into all that I requir'd;—
Now he's dead (and d—'d) no matter
What his secret thoughts inspir'd!
So I snap my fingers, &c.

The Ameers of Scinde are settled,
(For the present so, at least)
But my soul was truly nettled,
By Sir John—the headstrong beast—
Whose confounded disobedience,
Nearly brought them on my back;—
'Twould have really been expedience,
To have re-Bombay'd him, smack!
So I snap my figers, &c.

All the *Englishman's* allegements
Are not worth a brace of D's;
For there *wont* be six new regiments,
On the dividend rupees:
So it can't be said old 'John' I kill,
By bleeding him to death;
And the *Military Chronicle*,
On 'new corps' but wastes his breath.
So I snap my fingers, &c.

As to flat nos'd Tharrawaddie,
(What a rascal that chap is!)
That day shall be a sad day,
He will find, for him and his;
When our bellecosious men are all,
Steam-borne upon his coast,—
Led by some Fane Major General,
Of the many whom we boast.
So I snap my fingers, &c.

And methinks the Joudpore ruler,
When he sees our foot and horse;
Will his courage find grow cooler,
And feel fear, if not remorse.
When he views bold General Hampton;
With tremendous gun and bomb,
His glacis almost encamp'd on,
Wont he cease to 'bite his thumb!'
So I snap my fingers, &c.

On the whole, then, the Directors
Must applaud my warlike deeds;
As their revenue Collectors.
See that still the ryot bleeds:
And the Ditchers will stand by me,
If I butter them a few;
And will duly statufy me,
As *all* Governors they do.
So I snap my fingers, &c.

Then I'll sail away to England,
With a halo round my head;
And I'll leave this perspiring land,
Too, with butter to my bread:
And (I dont my worth too high count)
Then the Melbourne manag'd Girl,
Will transform me to a Viscount,
Or—who knows!—may dub me Earl.
So I snap my fingers, cut a fling,
And turn up snooks—*so*;
And the burden of the song I sing,
Is—'What a prime go!'

Penang papers to the 27th ultimo reached us yesterday. Their contents are uninteresting as they only mention the arrival of H. M.'s Ship *Favorite* and the departure of the *Larne* for Trincomalee,—Opium was selling at Penang at 146 to 150 Spanish Dollars pes chest (Patna and Benares.)—and 175 Dollars, Malwar —*August*, 24.

We gave insertion yesterday to an article from the *Bombay Gazette*, in which our cotemporary has most satisfactorily responded to our appeal to the Bombay Press to unite with Calcutta and Madras, in urging one universal call throughout India for the establishment of a perfect and comprehensive system of Steam intercommunication between England and India.

We are glad to find that our cotemporary considers that 'the time has now arrived when such a system could be most beneficially brought into operation.' We have thought the same for the last six years; we have throughout deprecated the cry of 'to-morrow' 'to-morrow'—a morrow which never comes. We have said all along 'to-day' 'to-day;' and so we say now and are glad to have our cotemporary at Bombay with us.

The *Bombay Courier* lately threw out a hint that, because there seems to be a determined opposition on the part of the authorities at home, and especially the Court of Directors, we ought to give up agitation. Why we think this is the very reason why we should continue it! But we differ entirely from the *Courier* in respect to the Queen's Government. We firmly, believe that Sir John Cam Hobhouse is decidedly and sincerely with us,—with Mr. Curtis we should say; —so much so, that we should not be surprized to learn by the next mail, if the Court refuse to contribute their portion of the £100,000, that Sir John has applied to Parliament and obtained the whole sum; Mr. Curtis' company of course carrying the public mails and Despatches for the Queen's Government; leaving the Court of Directors to their own 'plan' for the conveyance of their despatches.—*Ibid.*

* Our reporter confesses that, though deeply absorbed in noting down the important words of the monologue, he hardly *could* help laughing aloud—*i. e.* outside of his sleeve—when he beheld his lordship suiting the action to the words of his chorus. In his 'fling,' he says, there were both agility and grace, but his 'turning up snooks,' was one of the happiest and most delicate applications of the tip of the thumb to the tip of the nose, which our mountain Anna-a-liner who is a judge in such matters, ever happened to behold.

MADRAS COURIER.—AUGUST 29.

It will be seen by an extract from the London correspondent of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, that the cause of Comprehensive Steam Communication did not wear a very favourable aspect, as far as the Home Authorities are concerned, when the June overland left England; and there is every reason to suppose that Lord William Bentinck's death, which was not known at that time, will increase the difficulties already existing. As far as we can discover the Court of Directors are not only unwilling to have anything to do with the Comprehensive Scheme at present; but by purchasing Steamers and otherwise increasing their means of communication, have resolved to trust entirely to their own resources between Suez and Bombay. The British Government, too, by the care they have taken respecting the transmission of the Mails through France, have evidently set their minds on the Marseilles route, unquestionably to the disparagement of that by Malta and Falmouth; so that both by the increased number of the Company's Steamers on this side, and the comparative desertion of the Mediterranean and Falmouth Packets on the other, there is less apparent necessity for Comprehensive Steam Communication now than at any former period.

Under these circumstances we think it would be well for the advocates for Steam Communication on this side of India to turn their attention to the formation of a Company independent of the Home Authorities, to convey passengers from Calcutta to Suez and Alexandria; allowing persons to find their way to England either by the English Steamers, or overland *viâ* Marseilles. The care necessary to convey the Mails from Marseilles to Calais at the rate of 7½ miles an hour will unquestionably lead to the improvement of that line of communication for passengers; and where expedition is an object, as it frequently is with overland travellers, it will most probably become the favourite route. The difficulties attending the establishment of Steamers from Falmouth to Alexandria, and the clashing of rival interests in that route, would be entirely avoided by confining our attention to this side of Alexandria; and the expense of such a plan would be less than half of what is contemplated for the original Comprehensive Scheme.

As economy would be a matter of great consideration, we might reduce the first expense, by having Steamers of less size and cost to navigate the Red Sea, and larger and more expensive ones from Aden to India. Another advantage of this plan would be that, as soon as a good Steamer or two could be procured to run from Aden to Suez, we might commence the other part of the route by sailing Vessels. Steamers like the *Great Western* or *Sirius* would require two or three years to get ready for sea; but Vessels fit for the Red Sea may be purchased at any time, and there would be no lack of Clippers to run with passengers from Calcutta to Aden—thanks to the energetic measures of the Imperial Commissioner LIN.

But whatever is done, we are persuaded that it must be accomplished by ourselves; and that we may not expect assistance from home. Year after year has passed, meeting after meeting has been called, and resolutions and subscriptions made without end: and with what result? Why we are to all appearance as far from the object we desire as we were when the Comprehensive Scheme was first started; and so we shall be, as long as we look for aid from comparatively uninterested parties, instead of putting our own shoulders manfully to the wheel.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—AUGUST 30.

SHIP MINERVA.—We are happy to announce the arrival of the Ship *Minerva*, Captain Ireland, after a fine passage of 99 days, and hope that her home voyage will be as successful as the times will admit of.

RUMOURS OF THE DAY.—A strong rumour prevaileth that Lieutenant Thornhill, Adjutant of the Body Guard and extra A. D. C. to the Right Honorable the Governor will succeed that excellent Officer Lieutenant Colonel Kerr in his late Command. We do not give one moments credence to the rumour, for altho' Mr. Thornhill is, we are told, a young Officer of promise, we confidently look forward to seeing some one of the many Captains of Cavalry, who have claims on the Service, preferred to a Command requiring regimental experience and a knowledge of the Native character, which could hardly be acquired, during a four years residence in India. We have this morning heard a report that for the future there will be but two Commissioners for the recovery of Petty claims. The Registrar to have a seat on the Bench in the event of the occasional indisposition of either Commissioner. We give the report as it reaches us without vouching for the truth thereof; the arrangement seems however likely enough, as the Commissioners have to attend Court, but twice a week and receive very handsome Salaries. Several applications have been made for the Mintmastership but nothing is yet known touching its disposal. Mr. Mellor of the Civil Service is, we are told, likely to be appointed to officiate as Collector at Bellary.

THE MINT.—We learn that H. M. Ship *Conway*, conveys about 20 Lakhs of Rupees from this Presidency to Calcutta for re-coinage. This is a strange arrangement considering the re-establishment of the Madras Mint, and the heavy loss, to say nothing of the risk attending the transmission of so large an amount of Bullion to Calcutta. Of a verity it strikes ourself, as it has appeared to more than one of our friends to savour strongly of a Job!

FULL TENTAGE.—We are happy to learn that Officers of European Infantry, stationed at the Presidency are to receive full tentage henceforward.

KAMPTEE.—We have received a most favourable account of the Crops in the Berar Country, and that far off Station Kamptee; in spite of the torrents of rain that have lately fallen there, appears to enjoy a larger share of gaiety than any on our side of India. Three soirees *dansantes* and a play in one week is rather strong we think, for those distant Mofussullites!

CEYLON HERALD.—AUGUST, 20.

The Barque *Europe*, Captain A. Foster, from Galle, the 26th ult. arrived in the Roads yesterday.

The Barque *Ida*, M. Passmore, from London the 31st January, and Bombay 30th ult. with Naval Stores on board, arrived at Trincomalie on 12th inst.

In our advertising Columns will be found a Notice of a work about to be published by Simon Casie Chitty Esq. Member of the Legislative Council, containing an account of the character, habits, costumes, language and literature of the Tamils.

The indefatigable and praiseworthy exertions of this individual to compile and lay before the public in a digested form every information that may tend to enlarge the acquaintance we have of Eastern Nations, as well as to promote the cause of oriental literature, entitle him to our most grateful acknowledgements. Coming from a Native whose perseverance, and caution are sufficient guarantees for the correctness of what he asserts, his work is entitled to attention, and when the difficulties are considered which he, as a Native, must have to contend with in the preparation of a work in a language foreign to him, his acquaintance of which is owing only to his personal, and for the most part unassisted exertions, no liberal mind can hesitate to give him the highest encouragement.

Time must sufficiently have taught the public of this place to appreciate the worth of the *Gazetteer* of the Island published by Mr. Casie Chitty sometime ago. The abundant information there afforded and the ease with which any stranger can obtain such information, render the work of the greatest importance to all who feel themselves interested in the affairs of this Island. To the traveller it is a valuable guide, and it is deserving of a place in every gentleman's Library.

Of the present work we are justified in forming a very high opinion. We trust his exertions will not be ill compensated, nor the praiseworthy spirit of enterprise which he manifests, damped by any want of encouragement this work will receive from the Indian and European public. For our part we shall be happy to further the purpose of the writer to the best of our power, and we trust our readers will see the necessity of subscribing for this work and giving it that encouragement which will ensure the publication of a similar work on the Singhalese, the talented author meditates.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER, 1839.

ARRIVALS 9th Sept. The H. C. Cutter *Margaret*, Munjee Alie, Syrang, from Surat 7th Sept. *Passenger*, Mr. Lindsay—9th Sept. The H. C. Cutter, *Nurmadah*, Hassan Coonjee, Syrang, from Surat.

It is with much concern we observe, that a spirit of discontent prevails to an alarming extent in many parts of England, which is fostered by a set of vagabonds, or political pedlars that have set up business lately, and who have managed, by the grossest misrepresentations, to delude a portion of the People into the belief, that, it is only by obtaining certain political rights and privileges, they can ever be prosperous or happy, and that they are entitled to resort to force in vindication of such rights, if denied to them by the Government—Professing as these Demagogues have openly done, at their public meetings, the doctrine of physical Force, and other doctrines equally subversive of the whole frame of Society, we are surprised that Government should have borne with them so long, and that no worse consequences have ensued from their outrageous proceedings. The only outbreak of a serious character that appears to have taken place was that at Birmingham, the particulars of which we have already given, and the discussions upon which in the House of Lords we have added today. In this Debate will be found the Ministers explanation of their motives for acting towards these People in the manner they have done, and it is remarkable for some expressions of the Duke of Wellington, as remote from his usual cautious and prudent mode of expressing himself latterly, as any thing we ever recollect having fallen from him, even his famous declarations, that the constitution of Parliament, under the rotten burgh system, was perfect, and that it would be madness in him to think of being a Minister. He represents the late affair at Birmingham as equal to any thing he had ever seen for atrocity, even in his great experience of storming cities, and he blames the minister for not having sent down a commission to try the Rioters, before even the riots were quelled. The Duke could not have been present at the storming of some of those Cities in Spain, of which Colonel Napier has given us such fearful descriptions, or if there, he must have shut his eyes to the atrocities that were committed. It is impossible otherwise to account for such an extraordinary speech. We should be loth to think that he was actuated by mere motives of faction.

As matters have turned out, the Birmingham affair will be productive of good, as it has afforded the Government a strong plea for seizing the persons of the Ringleaders, and it will also satisfy the People that their doctrine of club law is not infallible, and that there is yet a Power in the state stronger than they.

The Agra Papers received yesterday, to the 29th ultimo, add nothing to the intelligence from the army, beyond what we are already in possession of, and have published. The *Ukhbar* states that the Report of the arrival of the army at Cabool is corroborated by others more recent in date, and particularly by that which appeared in our last from the *Delhi Gazette*.

It is most gratifying to see, that the Supreme Government has acted so promptly and so liberally, on the Report of the Post office agents, in reducing the postage on letters. The reduced scale will be found among our extracts from the *Hurkaru*. The next boon, we trust, will be some modification, if not the entire removal, of the present high charges on Newspapers, which are felt as "a heavy blow and great discouragement" to the Press of this country, and to the diffusion of useful information among the people. We sincerely hope that, ere long, such roads will be constructed, between the different capitals at least, as may admit of wheel carriage for the mails, though they may not for carriages of a more ambitious character, and then it will matter not, how bulky our mails are, and the great reduction of expence will enable the Government to act liberally, without loss to the revenue. We have the authority of our cotemporary the *Hurkaru* for believing, that the attention of the Government is anxiously directed towards the improvement of the roads, of all things else the most needed, and, according to all experience, the first and most necessary step, in the improvement of every country.

The June Packet, as we had formerly occasion to remark, brought, no encouragement to the promoters of the comprehensive scheme. The July just received is probably more discouraging still, for Sir John Hobhouse, when questioned in the House of Commons on the subject, says expressly "that no steps had been taken by either the Government or the Company to extend the communication to Ceylon and Madras, as well as to Calcutta and Bombay. The Honble Gentleman would no doubt remember, that the recommendation of the Committee, who sat on the subject, was, that Bombay alone should be the subject of the first experiment. One or two years had elapsed, and the experiment there fore had not been sufficiently tried to shew whether extension was absolutely required"; and this, be it remarked, was said in answer to a question by Mr. Mark Phillips, the member for Manchester, who represents one of the largest constituencies in England, known to be friendly to the extension of Steam Communication to Calcutta, and whose question was "whether the expression of public opinion would lead to such extension." Coupled with the correspondence formerly published, we think that this ought to satisfy the most zealous partisan of the measure in this country, that, for the present at least, no dependance ought to be placed on Government support.

We have been induced to return to this subject, by an article which has just appeared in the *Madras Courier*, and is transferred to our Pages, representing that the intelligence brought by the June Mail had made exactly the same impression there, that it did upon us, and inciting the Public, no longer to place any dependence upon Home, but to fall upon some other plan, to gain their object, A scheme is suggested of running Clippers to Aden, touching at Madras and Galle, and having Steamers of their own, to carry the Mails and Passengers to and fro between Aden and Suez. The late successful passage of the *Water Witch* has probably led to this suggestion, but whether or not, it seems well worthy of consideration, as a present means of relieving the distress inflicted on the other side of India, by the existing Steam regulations. A couple of Steamers like the *Madagascar* would very well answer the purpose, and Clippers, it is said, are to be had in abundance. Moreover the French Post Office Treaty being now in operation, the necessity of timing the arrivals and departures, need no longer be a subject of any anxiety.

The *Englishman* finds fault with us, for having said formerly, when speaking of the comprehensive scheme, that we thought our Brethren on the other side, should renounce all dependance upon support from Home, and proceed to devise some plan of turning the large funds they possessed to present account. We spoke in the perfect conviction, that the Home authorities, so far as we could judge from Mr. Curtis' correspondence, were decidedly opposed to the scheme of Extension, and as the existing measure so ill met the views and wishes of Eastern India, it appeared to us that, being in possession of such funds, they were in a situation to carry out their views, without the aid of Government. Our cotemporary, however, thinks, that the opposition at Home is the very reason, why they should do nothing, or what is the same thing, continue to agitate the question, as if the agitation of any question in India would ever produce any effect in England.—The People at Home have something else to think about, and trouble themselves as little concerning the affairs of India, as about those of Otahetee—It will be seen, that all Mr. George Thomson's effusions even, will die away and be forgotten, ere many months elapse. But our cotemporary consoles himself with the reflection, that whatever be the hostility of the Court of Directors, the India Board, at all events, is friendly, and he even goes the length of predicting that the Mail just received will bring intelligence of Sir J. C. Hobhouse having moved the House of Commons for a grant of £100,000 to be paid to Mr. Curtis' Company for carrying the Mails and Despatches of the Queen's Government, though the Court of Directors should persist in sending theirs by the old conveyance. We can conceive the horror and disappointment of our Cotemporary, when he reads Sir John's speech, elsewhere given in this Paper. Sir John speaks as coldly, as if he felt no interest in the matter, and he holds out no hope of any change, however strongly public opinion in England might be expressed in favor of such change. What effect then can the agitation of the question in Calcutta be expected to have, which at best can amount to but a mere *sugh*, when those knocking at the door at home and calling out with lusty lungs, are denied admittance and a hearing? Verily our namesake of Madras advises well.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

VARIETIES.

The palace continued in all signs of mourning. On Friday and Saturday the Queen abstained from her usual drives, and on Sunday from attending the Chapel Royal. The Queen Dowager attended divine service on the morning and evening of Sunday at the Royal Chapel, St. James's, and afterwards visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

Lady Breadalbane has, in consequence of ill health, resigned her office of Lady of the Bedchamber, and the appointment has been conferred on Lady Sandwich. Some appointments have also been made in the household of the Duchess of Kent: the sisters of Lords Burlington and Zetland, the daughter of Lord Suffolk, and we believe we may add also the daughter of Lord Queensberry, having been added to her Royal Highness's establishment.—(Courier.)

Lady Sandwich, although a Whig by birth, and one of the highly-favoured race of Paget, in as much as she is the wife of a high Tory peer, may be considered as turning over a new leaf, and her appointment is certainly a recognition of the principle that the female part of the household ought to be of a mixed description, and not of one political colour. This is the Queen's own appointment, and did not go through the Minister, who, of course, after all that has passed, could not, with any sort of consistency (ostensibly at least) take any part in it.—(Times.)

"We understand that Sir William Horne has been offered the vacant Mastership in Chancery, but that he has not yet accepted it. The vacancy is caused by the resignation of Mr. Martin.—(Globe.)

The Hon. George O'Callaghan, son of Viscount Lismore, will shortly be married to Miss Norbury, the grand daughter of Sir R. Puletson, Bart.

The Earl of Stirling's case is coming on again before the Courts in Scotland, on the finding of the jury, that certain documents were not proven to be forged.

The *Gloucester Journal* says that of eighty eight prisoners on the calendar for trial at the present county sessions, thirty-six do not even know their letters; twenty-four can barely spell; twenty-seven can read very imperfectly, not understanding what they read; and only one can read and write correctly.

The *Swabian Mercury* states that the Duke of Nemours has demanded in marriage the Princess of Saxe Coburg, daughter of Prince Ferdinand of Coburg.

The Pope is seventy-four years of age. There are six cardinals bishops, forty-seven cardinals priests, and eleven cardinals vicars, making the members of the sacred college amount to sixty-four.

Mr. T. B. Rose has been appointed stipendiary magistrate in the Potteries. The salary is fixed at 800*l.* per annum, and the learned gentleman is to hold a court five days in each week in different parts of the district.

Two "lions" are at Constantinople, Prince George of Cambridge and Prince Puckler—the former avoiding notice, and the latter courting popularity.

Colonel Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, has received orders to remove the wreck of the "Royal George," by the same means he so effectually employed in the Thames in clearing that river.

At a general meeting, yesterday, of the Wellington memorial committee, it was resolved, on the motion of the Duke of Cambridge, that the resolutions of June 9, 1838, appointing Mr. Wyatt as the artist should be confirmed. Here, therefore, the matter ends, and we are to have a Wyatt-Wellington on horse-back as true as the George III. of Cockspur-street.—*Atlas, July* 13.

There is something so graphic in the following sketch from the *Dublin Pilot*, that it would be injustice to the reader to withhold it:—

"THE PRIME MINISTER.—Lord Melbourne is a well-built man, about five feet ten, and somewhat turned of fifty. His air is that of a comfortable city merchant. He wore a white hat, rather indented in the leaf from over wear; a plain made buff waistcoat, black stock, dark frock, and light-coloured pantaloons, and sat shaking one leg over the other, trampling in idea the prosy speeches made at him by the Tory Lords. Melbourne has a most expressive and beautifully chiselled mouth. His nose is moderately aquline, pointing well over the upper lip. His eyes are, with the exception of Normanby's, the best in the House. He is frequently seen in a thinking mood, when his head stoops a little, and his chin and mouth become enveloped in his shirt collar."—(Post.)

DEATH OF W. M. PRAED ESQ., M. P.—It is with regret that we this day announce the decease, at his house, Chester-square, of Whinthrop Mackworth Praed, Esq., the Conservative member for Aylesbury. Mr. Praed, whose talents and amiable character had ensured him the respect of all parties, was only in his 37th year. He fell a victim, we understand, to consumption. He was late a Fellow of Trinity College, and Deputy High steward of the University of Cambridge.—Standard.

Captain Baldwin Wake Walker, of the Royal Navy (says a Manx paper), who has recently been promoted by the Grand Sultan to the rank of Rear-Admiral in the Turkish service, is a Manxman, and brother to Mrs. J. Duggan, of this island. This excellent and highly-meritorious young officer has rapidly risen in the service of his country, and was late in command of her Majesty's ship the *Vanguard*, 80 guns, on the Malta station, and by application to the British government was permitted to join the Turkish navy as instructor-general of British tactics. He sails on board the *Mahmoudie*, the Captain Pacha's own ship, and directs the movements of the Turkish fleet. A few years since, for his valuable services to the French government at the reduction of the Morea Castle he was appointed a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and has been uniformly greatly beloved by all his brother officers, especially at the Dardanelles.—Globe.

MATCH BETWEEN THE GRENADIER GUARDS AND THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—On Saturday, the town of Greenwich was a scene of much gaiety, in consequence of the match between six Officers of the first battalion of Grenadier Guards and the same number of officers of the Artillery. Between four and five o'clock the gallant competitors made their appearance in two galleys, and were loudly cheered by their respective partisans. The galley in which the Guards rowed belonged to their own club, and that of the Artillery to the Union Club. The former six gentlemen were, Captains F. W. Hamilton, Hon. Mr. Foley, Cartwright, Spottiswoode, Hudson, Hon. Mr. Stanley, and their cockswain was W. Emery. The only names of the officers of the Artillery that the reporter could obtain were Lieut. Wood, of the Horse, and Lieut. Cheetham, of the Foot Brigade. The latter gentleman were steered by Phillips, coxswain to the Artillery Club. At 25 minutes to five, the signal was given, and both boats short off in gallant style, and the exertions of each party drew forth bursts of acclamation as the galleys swiftly glided past the taverns. The Guards had slightly the advantage in going off, and betting was brisk in their favour. The result of the match confirmed this opinion, for the Guards maintained the lead from the start to the winning point, which was a boat moored off the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, a distance of five miles. The Guards came in about two minutes and a-half before their opponents, and during the contest the tide strongly ran down. It was stated the match was for 1000 guineas, and that an immense sum changed pockets on the occasion in the sporting circles.—Herald.

A Glasgow paper sugggests to the London thieves that nothing could be easier than to steal away the crown of Scotland, worth 50,000*l.* The small regalia room in the castle is kept by *one* attendant, and guarded by *one* old watchman.

The immediate cause of the separation of Lushington and the widow is not generally known. The loving couple were out for a ride in the carriage—Lushington, in consequence of a previous night's debauch, fell asleep, and slept so soundly that nothing could wake him. The fair bride was highly indignant at this, particularly as it happened at a time when she was anxious for a shew off. In order that he might repose alone in his glory, she desired the coachman to drive home, and having herself alighted, she gave further directions that the carriage should be backed into the coachhouse, and the gates closed with as little noise as possible, that "dear Charles" might not be disturbed in his nap. Her orders were obeyed, and having finished his sleep, by way of a Roland for an Over, he made up his mind to a "smash;" this was the "smash" that led to a separation, and the restoration of faithful Sam. —*Satirist, June* 30.

Many persons have mistaken Mr. Beaumont, of the County Fire Office, for Beaumont the lead-mine proprietor—that no confusion may hereafte arise, it has been suggested by Sam Rogers that the lead-mine proprietor should be called *Whig* Beaumont, to distinguish him from *Barber* Beaumont.—*Satirist, June* 30.

THE GREAT NASSAU BALLOON.—Mr, Green, with several adventurous æronauts, ascended from Vauxhall Gardens on Monday evening. "The balloon (he says) quitted the earth at nearly half-past six o'clock with the wind blowing strongly from the south-west." The object of the gentlemen who were his companions on the occasion being more particularly to obtain a view of the metropolis and the country over which they might pass, he regulated his elevation so as to afford them an opportunity of gratifying their wishes. On going over London, therefore, they were at just such a height as enabled them distinctly to discover any point they might desire. After crossing the Thames they commenced their passage over the City, between the Middlesex, end of the Southwark-bridge and the bottom of Queen-street, Cheapside. At this period the balloon was not more than 1,200 feet from the earth. They continued their onward course, passing about a mile to the eastward of Fairlop Fair, every booth of which they were able to see. In this direction they went on until they arrived over Chigwell-row, when an alteration took place in the wind, by which the balloon was propelled, the current carrying it somewhat more to the eastward. On going past Chelmsford the balloon was to the north-west of that town. Their course after this varied two or three times from the north-east to north-east-by-east. Shortly after Chelmsford had been cleared, Mr. Green allowed the balloon to ascend until they had attained an elevation of 6,190 feet, or one mile and 910 feet from *terra firma* At this period one of the passengers sang a song, remarking that he had never sang so high before. After a most delightful trip, the balloon, at ten minutes past eight o'clock, was brought to an anchor in a fallow field, the property of a Mrs. Sherrard, in the parish of Toppesfield, fourteen miles below Braintree, in Essex, a distance of fifty-four miles from the metropolis. The party were handsomely regaled and offered every assistance by Mr. J. Clay, of Hoses-farm, Toppesfield.

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Mr. Green's companions express themselves in terms of the warmest admiration, not merely at the able manner in which he had managed the balloon, but at the great gratification which they had derived from their voyage. The barometer, which at the starting was at 29.70, at the highest elevation stood at 23.50.

PENNY POSTAGE PLAN.—The stationers have addressed the Chancellor of the Exchequer *against* the proposed plan of penny postage, or, at least, of the exclusive stamp, on the ground that it will lessen the consumption of paper.

SATISFACTION.—Two gentlemen quarrelled on Tuesday in the Zoological Gardens because one of them, a half-pay officer, spoke to a lady under tutelage to the other, a Mr. R—, of Bayswater. In consequence they met in Copenhagen-fields on Wednesday, and exchanged shots; that of the half-pay officer lodging in the right hand of Mr. R. and the contents of Mr. R.'s pistol taking up its place in the half-pay officer's thigh. Immediately before firing, the principals were furious and their seconds interfered in vain; but scarcely was the lead received than both parties declared themselves "perfectly satisfied," and shook hands. Thus taught by experience, the half-pay officer, when he next desires to speak to a lady in the Zoological Gardens, will first fire a pistol into the right hand of her protector, and they may then, in "perfect satisfaction," proceed together round the gardens, thus avoiding the expense and trouble of the morning visit to Copenhagen-fields.

A letter from Portsmouth says: "Commander W. H. Carew, of the *Harrier*, the arrival of which has been announced from Rio, died on his passage home. The inhabitants of Rio Janeiro are greatly exasperated against the officers and seamen of the British men-of-war, owing to the number of Portugues slave-vessels that have lately been captured near their coast. Commander W. Preston, of the *Stag* frigate, while on shore was attacked by the soldiers, and his horse so severely wounded, that it died a few hours after. It is considered perfectly unsafe to be on shore after dark, so strong is the animosity towards naval officers."—(Standard.)

A bill has been introduced into Parliament by the President of the Board of Trade for extending the powers already possessed by the Executive, with regard to bonding goods in ports, to inland towns. A measure of this description was introduced in 1834, but fell, through owing to the pressure of business at the end of that session. We sincerely hope that the same fate may not attend it now. It is a measure loudly called for by all the great towns. Petitions from Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, and all the principal inland towns of the kingdom, have been presented in favour of it, against which it is scarcely to be believed that the interested representation of the few of the ports who dread any interferen e by competition with the advantages they enjoy, should be allowed to prevail. Lord Sandon and the member for Hull have, however, given Mr. Poulet Thomson notice of their intention to oppose to the utmost this measure. We are happy, though, to be able to a quit the constituents of the noble lord of participating in the petty feelings which dictate such a course. At a meeting of the Town Council of Liverpool, held on Monday last, a proposal to oppose the bill was negatived, and it was determined that Liverpool would not be a party to any such selfish pro eeding.—(Globe.)

An elderly gentleman in the Faubourg St. Denis destroyed himself two days ago by the fumes of charcoal. He was member of a lodge of Freemasons, and before carrying his fatal purpose into effect, had dressed himself in full masonic costume, and had written to several brethren, inviting them to assist at his funeral. He was found with a book in his hand, which treated of suicide.

The *Presse*, in a notice of the discussion on the budget of the Ministry of the Interior, contains the following article on the *Enfans trouves*:

"The number of children abandoned by their parents in France, amounts to about 35,000 annually. The number with which the state is burthened up to the age of twelve years is about 120,000. The mortality amongst the children under 12 years of age, although very much diminished of late years by the ameliorations which have been introduced in the foundling hospitals, is double that of children who are not deprived of the care of their parents. The average expense of a foundling is estimated at 82fr. per annum, or 980fr. up to the age of twelve. The total cost the state is ten millions annually. The problem to be resolved appears to us to be, that the cost of these children to the state should be reimbursed by their labour. This would be practicable by the establishment of a system of houses of education and apprenticeship, agricultural colonies, etc., which should open a credit in favour of the foundling hospitals for the amount expended by them in bringing up to a certain age, the children abandoned to their charity. The number of *Enfans trouves* would be of little consequence if they ceased to be a public burthen. The question of humanity would then be limited to the mortality which in the first months after the birth and abandonment, is really frightful. In this respect we should be inclined to agree with Malthus, that every thing which is calculated to facilitate the abandonment of these children is highly contrary to humanity. In not preventing one infanticide, we thus sacrifice, perhaps, a thousand lives."

SIR JAMES FLOWER.

What fools some men do make themselves! One of the most incomprehensible simpletons of the present day, is Sir James, son of the late Sir "Firkin" Flower. Will it be credited that he has, in his extreme vanity, addressed a note to the *Herald*, for no other purpose in the world than to thrust himself upon public notice, and have it known that he entertains antiquated duchesses, dinner-hunting lords, and baronets in their second childhood. But the note is so good that we should be guilty of an offence against public morals, if we did not place it before *our* readers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING HERALD.

Sir,—Seeing a mistake in your valuable paper, I beg to inform you that Lord Sondes did not dine with the Duke of Wellington on the 18th instant, but with me.

My party was the Dowager Duchess of Richmond, Lord and Lady Sondes, Lord and Lady Rodney, Lord Tenterden, Sir Wathen Waller, C. Morgan, &c., Sir Thos. and Lady Lennox, Sir Walter and Lady Stirling, &c. It may not be of consequence to you now, but such was the fact.

Yours, &c.,
JAMES FLOWER.

Russell-square, June 20.

Sir James has denied sending this note. It may be hoax, but it is very like truth notwithstanding.—*Satirist, June* 30.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—JULY 16.

After some preliminary business, and the presentation of a few petitions.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY gave notice that on this day week, he should put certain questions to the noble viscount at the head of her majesty's government upon the correspondence that had been laid on the table, relative to the affairs of Spain.

RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM.

The Earl of WARWICK wished to put a question or two to the noble viscount opposite, upon a subject of great importance; as although he was Lord Lieutenant of that county, he had received no communication whatever on the state of Birmingham, either from the magistrates or from the Home Office; had he done so, he should have given any communication his immediate attention. He wished to know whether there were a sufficient number of London police in Birmingham, and whether they had sufficient force to enable them to preserve order? From the accounts given, it appeared extraordinary after all the time for preparation afforded, that such events should have been allowed to take place. Those who were carrying on this Chartist outbreak were neither more nor less than a portion of the political union that had been established for many years—a union which the government had declared to be illegal, but the existence of which nevertheless had been connived at. The power of putting an end to such a union had been allowed to remain dormant a great deal too long. He would be glad to hear from the noble viscount what his information of the state of Birmingham really was. Though he very much questioned the propriety of the noble viscount's policy in allowing those persons to go on so long, he should most willingly give him his anxious support, and if necessary proceed this very night to Birmingham—(Hear, hear)—and he regretted that some prompt step had not been taken before this. There, were, moreover, magistrates put into the list in the course of the last year, many of whom had themselves been Political Unionists and Chartists. Those individuals were placed in a very difficult situation, and he happened to know himself one or two of them who had encountered great personal danger. He trusted, however, that every assistance would be given to her Majesty's government from every quarter, when houses had been attacked, and such violent assaults had been made, as had been reported to have taken place, to put an end to a repetition of such misconduct.

Lord MELBOURNE said, the accounts he had received were of a very general nature, but he was assured from all that he had heard, that the accounts of the newspapers were too true. Houses had been burned, and others pillaged and plundered, but he believed the quiet of the town was now restored. How far the authorities of the town were to blame for allowing these things to go so far he was not then enabled to state. The noble earl then asked him whether there was a police force in the town of Birmingham sufficient for the purpose of maintaining tranquillity in the town. In answer to that he had to state that he apprehended unquestionably that there was a sufficient military and police force to effect so desirable an object. The noble earl had then stated that he as lord lieutenant of the county had not been applied to. Why that course had not been taken he (Lord M.) was unable to state, or to give any explanation of it. The Noble Lord had stated that the Political Union had been connived at by the Government. He could only say with respect to the meeting that had been held and the language used he disapproved of them and his only surprise was that these results had not taken place much sooner, and upon a more extensive scale. At the same time he contended that her Majesty's Government had acted with perfect propriety in the course which they had pursued, and he thought it would have been extremely injudicious, if he had acted towards the political unions in any forcible manner. He believed the evils did not arise from the formation of these political unions, but from the Meetings that had been held, and the language which these gentlemen had given themselves the license to use, and which they had been undisguisedly holding forth to the people, that it was by violence they were to carry their designs. He (Lord M.) had always seen the danger of these proceedings, but in the state of the law and the present state of the country he had not seen, nor did he yet see the means by which these proceedings can be put an end to, and never knew a time or an occasion on which it would have been so extremely inexpedient to resort to strong measures. It was impossible for the Government to take any stronger measures than expressing their disapprobation.

The Duke of Wellington said that, from the statement of the Noble Viscount, it appeared that there was no deficiency of force but it did appear that there was a deficiency of authority—(Cheers)—a deficiency on the part of the magistrates to keep the peace, and he should like to know who were responsible for these Magistrates.—(Cheers) The Corporation of the town had been formed contrary to the advice given last year, and without the consent of Parliament.—(Hear, hear.) But not only had the Corporation been formed, but magistrates had been appointed—(Cheers)—not by the Government, not by the Learned Lord on the Woolsack, but by the Secretary of State, in consequence of recommendations in a manner contrary to the laws and constitution of the country. What had been the consequence? After a most disgraceful riot has existed for more than a week, for he believed upwards of ten days at least, this town, one of the largest manufacturing towns in the kingdom, containing property to an immense amount, and one of the most respectable populations in the country had been treated like a town taken by storm—houses had been burnt down. He had been in many towns taken by storm, but never had seen such outrages in them as had been committed only last night; under the eyes of magistrates appointed by the Secretary for the Home Department. In their presence property had been taken out of houses and burnt in the public streets, notwithstanding the presence of police and troops. It would have been impossible formerly that such things could have occurred in this great country, once so peaceable and so happy.—(Cheers.)

The Earl of Warwick said the noble viscount denied that the Government had given any countenance to the Political Union, but they had appointed the very men who formed these unions to the office of magistrates, and they had appointed even Delegate Chartists, and he had had correspondence with the Secretary of State upon that point.—(Hear, hear, hear.) He had the names of the parties, but he did not wish to mention them unnecessarily—but there were political unionists, and three or four Chartists now performing the duties of the magistracy.

Lord Melbourne—The noble duke said there was a deficiency of activity on the part of the magistrates, and he said that he could find no case parallel with it. Had the noble duke forgot the unfortunate affair at Nottingham, where a mill was burnt, while two troops of yeomanry were standing within sight. (Hear, hear.) No doubt, they had acted under mistake as to the law, but they thought they could not act without the orders of a magistrate. (Cheers.) These things arose suddenly, and he was informed that the police waited in this case also for the orders of the magistrates, who were not quite prepared, not expecting any tumult. He was not fully informed on the subject—(Hear, hear,)—and could not therefore explain the matter satisfactorily. He could easily conceive that a serious riot might arise without any fault attaching to the conduct of the magistrates. It might be attributable either to error or a mistake. He did not know whether that was so on the present occasion, but it had been so in former times. As at present informed, he knew not what term to apply, but he was disposed to say it arose from timidity, and not from any indisposition on the part of the magistrates not to do their duty. The noble duke had said he had found no parallel to this outrage, even in towns which had been taken by storm, where there had been two houses burnt.

Lord Lyndhurst —thirty.

Viscount Melbourne—The noble and Learned Lord would have an opportunity of addressing the House presently. He should think that in a town taken by storm rather more carnage would occur than had taken place in Birmingham; and the thing was sufficiently lamentable without persons of the authority of the Noble Duke indulging in violent exaggeration. Then as to the Magistracy—in appointing them every thing had been done with the utmost fairness. With respect to the complaint that some of those persons had been members of the political unions, and had used violent language—his (Lord Melbourne's) opinion on that subject was, that it ought not to be a disqualification. If the folly operated as a disqualification and they were only to appoint those who had acted prudently, he was afraid they would be put to great difficulty in finding Magistrates. If he had to look in particular to the town of Birmingham, for persons of sound discretion, for persons who had never committed errors, who had never used violent language, or had never entertained dangerous or extravagant theories, he confessed he should not know where to find them. (Laughter.)

The Duke of WELLINGTON was rather surprised that the Noble Lord, considering the situation he held, should only have known of the state of things in Birmingham by the published accounts—(Cheers)—and that he should not know whether the riots were owing to the absence of magistrates, or the absence of troops, or to the fault of the troops standing by, or to any thing similar to that which had happened some years ago at Nottingham. (Hear, hear.) The Noble Lord knew nothing at all about the matter.—(Loud cheers.) That was not the way in which a country should be governed. (Hear, hear.) He had never known a town so treated as Birmingham. The Noble Viscount knew little about it, but supposed it to be only a couple of houses burnt. Why, houses had been "gutted," and the material burnt in the middle of the street. My Lords (said the Noble Duke with emphasis) that is an outrage which I never knew before committed in this country. (Hear.) And not till this had been done was there any appearance of a proper force to preserve peace. These things have been going on, and the Government know nothing—do nothing. (Hear, hear.)

Viscount MELBOURNE rose, with every sign of great excitement, and said, Why does the noble lord say that? (Loud cries of Hear, hear, from the Ministerial Benches.) When did these thing happen? Last night!—(Hear, hear.) How is it possible that Government could have hitherto done any thing in the matter? (Hear, hear.) Why does the noble duke say that nothing has been done? Why should he suppose that nothing will be done by the Government? (Hear, hear.) During the time these riots have occurred in Birmingham every step possible has been taken by the Government to prevent such outrage. What is the reason that the noble duke imagines the Government will neglect their duty? My lords, I say that the Government have never neglected their duty—(laughter from the Opposition)—with regard to the preservation of the peace—(Hear, hear,)—and the noble duke has no right to assume that we shall neglect our duty in future (hear, hear.)

The Duke of WELLINGTON—I say, my lords, that these riots have prevailed for the last ten days, and no steps have been taken to put them down effectually—to punish the Magistrates, who have neglected their duty, or those who have taken part in the riots, several of whom are now in Warwick Jail (hear, hear.)

Earl FITZWILLIAM did not think the conduct of the noble duke was quite fair, in wishing to punish the magistrates. What right had the noble duke to assume that they had not done their duty? It was merely an assumption, and he and their lordships had as much right to assume the contrary.—(Hear, hear.) But let him recal the recollection of the noble duke and the Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire to the fact that this was not the first riot which had taken place in the town of Birmingham, which had been attended with consequences as disastrous as those which had now taken place, which, on comparison with those to which he had alluded, were not worth mentioning.—(Hear, hear.) And let them consider under whose auspices, and under what government this had taken place. Let him call the recollection of the noble lord, who must be better acquainted with the history of Warwickshire than he could possibly be, that in 1789 or 1790—(Cries of "Oh, oh," from the Tory side of the House.)—The noble lord did not like to have that recalled to his recollection, when the High Church mob destroyed the house of Doctor Freistly and those who entertained opinions similar to those he held. If his noble friend therefore were to be blamed for what had now occurred, let the same test be applicable to the ministers of that day, and he should like to know if the noble lord would try and condemn them on the same test. He trusted that justice would be done to all parties who had been guilty of this outrage, and if it could be proved that there had been any criminal negligence on the part of the magistrates, that these magistrates had connived at the outrages of the people, had wilfully and intentionally connived at them, then let them be tried and punished, but not at the present moment when nothing whatever was known of the real facts of the case.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY could not help being struck with the degree of lightness with which the noble viscount had treated this subject, and also the nature of the answer he has given to what had been stated by the noble duke. These riots had been going on in Birmingham for days, and yet the noble viscount could not tell in what state the town was at this moment. There was not a noble lord in the House who was not equally well informed upon that point with the noble viscount. What a lamentable instance of ignorance did this present on the part of government. But after so much had been said about Birmingham, he would ask the noble viscount if he had any accounts from Newcastle and Sunderland? Had the noble viscount any information of the number of pitmen that were now assembling in those places, as the Chartists were doing in Birminghom; and were any preparatory measures being taken to prevent an outbreak of such conduct as had been shown at Birmingham? It might be very well to treat statements of the atrocities that were perpetrated in Spain with lightness, in his usual good-natured way; but he might rest assured that such a mode of dealing with such things would not do for the people of England.

Lord MELBOURNE did not remember ever having treated any statement of the noble marquis, of the atrocities in Spain, or any other atrocities, with lightness. He had certainly had information from the towns which the noble marquis had mentioned that a great deal of alarm existed there, and of course measures would be taken to preserve the peace of those towns.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE said it was his firm belief that the magistrates had been appointed in all the towns that had received corporations, and the party course they had adopted, had led to all the disturbances that had taken place.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE did not rise to offer any opinion to the house upon what had passed at Birmingham, as he was confident that to form any opinion would be exceedingly unjust towards the magistrates. The last accounts of what passed at Birmingham, were half-past 12, from the Mayor of Birmingham, and at half-past 2 accounts were received from the Superintendent of Police. Both the Mayor and the Superintendent of Police stated that it was impossible for them to bring the whole of the facts under the consideration of the government, because they were actually engaged in preserving the peace of the town. The noble marquis enlarged on the injustice of making such charges on indequate information.

The Duke of WELLINGTON would repeat what he had before stated, notwithstanding the correction of the noble viscount (Melbourne) that the occurrences were known before twelve o'clock, because he had been shown them in the public Papers. It was said there were plenty of troops, but yet a gross outrage had been committed—the town had been burnt, houses gutted, and the property brought into the streets and consumed; and he would again repeat that that peaceable town—that rich manufacturing town—was worse treated than any town had ever been treated when taken by storm. He said that from his own knowledge. All they had learnt on the subject was from the newspapers, but it was clear the ministers knew nothing. He would venture to draw this conclusion from what they had stated, that those magistrates who did bid the troops interfere until the town was burnt, and the property of the merchants destroyed, were irresponsible- -(Hear, hear)—and that there was no means of bringing these parties to trial. The noble earl (Fitz willian) had told their lordships that a similar misfortune had befallen that town nearly 80 years ago. Why, if the town was liable to these unfortunate accidents that was a reason why her Majesty's Ministers should have taken precaution to preserve the public peace; there were such means as issuing a Special Commission. There might be an inquiry instituted into the conduct of the magistrates, to mark the opinion of Government in relation to this important subject. But it appeared that nobody had any right to notice any of these things. Their Lordships should take care what they were about lest they should fall under the lash of the Noble Marquis. They should say nothing, in order that the Noble Marquis might not attack them as unjust, in stating that wrong had been done—all he hoped was that he should not have another opportunity of making similar observations—(Cheers.)

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE had not deemed the right of the Noble Duke or of any other Noble Lord to advert to the circumstances of the case, or to form an opinion on them—but what he did say was, with great submission to the Noble Duke that her Majesty's Government were not wrong in abstaining from forming an opinion in the present imperfect state of information, and he still adhered to that opinion.—(Cheers.)

The Duke of WELLINGTON was sure the Noble Marquis would not willingly or knowingly have misrepresented what he had said. He had not alluded to the magistrates, but to another set of men, to those who had been guilty of riots a few days ago. Those persons, ought to have been brought to trial by this time, by means of a Special Commission, or by some other mode.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE.—There are great number of persons taken up, and awaiting their trial.

The discussion then dropped, and a great number of Peers left the House.

THE FRENCH BLOCKADES.

Lore STRANGFORD rose and stated that he early in the session intended to call the attention of their lordships to this subject, but as negociations were then pending, he was unwilling to say anything that would interfere with those proceedings. He now wished to make some remarks upon the system of action of the French Government, and the eagerness with which she seized upon every trifling opportunity to increase her naval and commercial interests, to the serious detriment and loss of this country. He would allude to one grievance which was, that the blockade of Buenos Ayres, had now continued sixteen months, upon which subject he begged leave to present a petition to the house, signed by 300 merchants and ship owners of the metropolis, and he called their attention to the strong opinion the petition contained. He would not go into the general question of France and Buenos Ayres. He would admit for the sake of argument that might may constitute right, and France seemed to think that she had a right to appeal to the supremacy of war, upon all occasions, but he thought this means adopted were very unjustifiable in pushing upon Buenos Ayres while she was engaged in a civil war. The answer respecting the taking of Martin Garcia had not been proved satisfactory, and Lord Granville had been instructed to make fresh inquiries. His lordship then read an extract from a letter of Count Moley on the subject. The noble lord said this would lead them to believe that France would do nothing. What had been done except their having handed over the place they had taken to the revolted citizens? (Hear.) The plan of blockade adopted by France was contrary to the law of nations, for to be legal it ought to extend all around the sea coast of Buenos Ayres. He wished to ask the noble lord opposite (Lord Melbourne) whether he had acknowledged the blockade—(Lord Melbourne shook his head.) In order that a blockade should be complete, all trade and all vessels should come under its operation, but was it so in the present case? No—for there was one exception—it was not the flag of Great Britain, nor of any other great maritime power, but it was the flag of the insurgents in arms against the mother country. The effect of this state of things was to destroy the integrity of the constitution of Buenos Ayres, and if France were allowed to portion out the small states in her own way, the balance of power was lost, which it was most important should be sustained. He begged to say, that France had set to work by bringing about the separation of the small powers from the parent state, and thus destroyed the entire principle of the constitution of that country, which was a delegation, and then France began clamouring for a Treaty of Commerce, at the same time doing away with the very power that would enter into that treaty—it was a *moyen de negoeir* very advantageous to them, but extremely expensive to us, and would it be believed, that the whole machinery of this blockade had been set in motion to recover, as it was said, a debt of only from £6000 to £7000. Several British vessels had been seized, and sent into Monte Video to be sold, but the then governor would not allow the sale to take place. In order, however, to effect the sale, they pulled him down, and set up another not so scrupulous upon the subject of national laws, and the cargoes were sold, although there was no legal tribunal to sanction it. The noble lord then read an extract from a letter written by Sir Woodbine Parish on the subject of the sale. He (Lord Strangford) had no hope that the negotiations would terminate satisfactorily and it was stated in a letter that France did not mean either to raise the blockade or to arrange the affair by the interposition of the British Government. He wished to ask the Noble Lord (Melbourne) opposite whether there was not another means of bringing this to a conclusion, and the mediation to a more satisfactory and speedy conclusion?—he meant the employment of a sufficient naval force. The Noble Lord then read from the petition, which stated that the commerce of Great Britain stands in need of the protection of the naval force of England, and the petitioners thought they had a right to expect an adequate protection when the great expense they were put to was considered. This was the opinion of commercial men, who very well knew that there exists in Buenos Ayres a great British population, and that immense British property had been locked up there for 16 months. The naval force we had there was at the most three sloops of war, and sometimes they were not there all at the same time, and frequently the Island was left without the protection of one British gun. This all arose out of the miserable economy which withered the right arm of Britain. He thought it would have been more wise, instead of expending such a vast sum upon a Protectorate or whatever they called it (he meant the Embassy to Canada), to have increased the naval force of the country. He concluded by moving the reception of the petition.

Lord MELBOURNE was aware that the export trade to Buenos Ayres was very important. He did not deny that the trade had suffered by the blockades, but the last returns did not show that it had suffered so much as might have been expected; but he feared by this time it might in some measure be beaten down. All neutral power must suffer from the blockade of a friendly power, but the right of blockade existed as well in peace as in war; but it must be recollected, that this country had never been sparing in the use of blockades—indeed, he thought that England had had recourse to them more frequently than any other power, and this fact ought to teach us to submit with patience to the inconveniences they occasioned. At the same time he admitted that blockades were a great source of inconvenience and suffering, and ought to be put an end to as soon as possible; but in the present case it was impossible for us to interfere until called upon to do so. We could not say, you have maintaind this blockade too long without in some measure making ourselves a principal in the affair. The noble lord (Strangford) had not stated the cause of quarrel between France and Buenos Ayres. It was well known that those states had frequently indulged in a conduct which could not be approved of. He was sure we had reason to do so. It was highly to be regretted that the blockade should have taken place, and it was to be hoped that it would be put an end to as soon as possible. He thought it was not prudent to indulge in remarks on the administration of France and those islands. As to the blockade not being efficient, if it was not properly maintained of course it would become void, there being no sufficient force. France had distinctly stated that she did not intend to retain possession of Martin Garcia, and he had no reason whatever to suppose other than the promise would be faithfully kept. It was to be wished that all their disputes should be settled. As to the naval force, there was quite sufficient for all present purposes to protect residents and property in those seas, and should there be necessity for an increase of force it could be readily supplied. There was every reason to believe on the part of the French government that there was an anxious desire to settle the dispute, and he hoped it would take place without delay.

The petition was, after a few words from lord Aberdeen and another noble Lord, then brought up.

The House then disposed of the remaining business before it, and adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons, last night having been resolved into a Committee on the Post-office Acts.

Mr. Spring Rice rose to make his financial statement, and to propose resolutions on the subject of postage. After requesting indulgence, and reminding the Committee, that instead of attempting to cut down expenditure, it had become the practice of the Opposition to purpose increase in the Estimates, and grants of money for various purpose,—and dwelling for some time on the augmentation of outlay necessary to bring several reforms (such as the Poor-law, inspection of Factories, acceleration of the Mails) into operation, Mr. Rice proceeded to the main business of the evening.

He first called attention to an inerease in the Estimates for the Army, Navy, and Ordnance, for the current year, over the Estimates for the year ending 5th of April last. The estimate for the Army in 1838, was 6,322,000*l.*—in 1839, 6,563,000*l.*; for the Navy, in 1838, 4,811,000*l.*—in 1839, 5,127,000*l.*; for the Ordnance, in 1838, 1,546,000*l.*—in 1839, 1,732,000*l.*; total excess of Estimates, 812,000*l.*; and this without taking any extraordinary outlay in Canada into account. On all the departments, the increased Estimates to 962.220*l.*

Next he compared his estimates of income and expenditure with the results.

The Customs, estimated at	£21,795,000,	yielded £21,210,000
Excise	13,942,000	13,729,000
Stamps	7,000,000	7,043,000
Taxes	3,654,000	3,700,000
Post-office	1,685,000	1,674,000
Miscellaneous	279,000	474,000

The increase in the Miscellaneous arises from a repayment of mony advanced to the Canadian treasury.

The total of estimated receipts was 47,271,803*l.*; of actual receipts, 47,833,118*l.*; excess of receipts, 611,000*l.* [There is evidently an error in these figures, but none of the reports enable us to rectify it.] The duties on foreign corn, which in 1837 amounted to 306,860*l.*, last year only brought 146,000*l.*

The expenditure had exceeded the Estimates considerably, mainly in consequence of the war in Canada.

Estimated interest on the Public Debt	£29,350,000	; actual disbursement	£29,427,000
Other charges on Consolidated Fund	2,400,000		2,383,000
Army	6,322,000		7,201,000
Navy	4,811,009		4,690,000
Ordnance	1,546,000		1,381,000
Miscellaneous	2,543,000		2,652,000

The total estimate was 47,477,808*l.*; the total expenditure, 48,263,440*l.*; excess of expenditure, 785,566*l.* [Another error here, but the reports agree in it.] Last year he apprehended a deficiency in the balance of receipts and expenditure of 206,000*l.*; but it had reached 430,000*l.*; amount of miscalculation, 224,000*l.* Here Mr. Rice entered into a variety of details, showing on what items of revenue there had been excess or diminution of receipts. He then stated the cost of the operation in Canada: for the years 1837-8 and 1838-9, the extraordinary expenditure was 947,000*l.* A vote for 500,000*l.* had been taken on this account; leaving 447,000*l.* to be provided for. The amount required for the present year, including the balance of 447,000*l.*, would be 1,053,000*l.* And this large sum would have been much larger had not the comparatively tranquil state of Ireland enabled the Government to transfer a part of the military stationed in that country to Canada.

The estimated income and expenditure of the current year were then stated by Mr. Rice.

Estimated Income—		
Customs		£21,500,000
Excise		13,845,000
Stamps		7,054,000
Taxes		3,694,000
Post-office		1,585,000
Miscellaneous		250,000
Crown Lands		200,000
Total Income		£48,128,000
Estimated Expenditure—		
Interest of debt	£29,443,000	
Consolidated Fund	2,400,000	
Army	6,563,000	
Navy	5,197,000	
Ordnance	1,733,000	
Miscelaneous	2,652,300	
		£47,988,000
Surplus		£140,000

In this estimate no account is taken of the 1,053,000*l* required for Canada over the 500,000*l.* voted last year.

The Chancellor took a cheerful view of the commercial prospects of the country; and referred to the increase of exports for the present year over those of 1838 as a symptom of returning prosperity. The amount of deposits in savings banks had also very much increased notwithstanding the attempts to create a run upon those banks.—Spectator.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Directors of the Bank of England remained in deliberation much beyond their usual time yesterday, the Court not having broken up before three o'clock; from which it is surmised that some difference of opinion exists amongst them as to their future proceedings regardiug the regulation of our currency. After the declaration of the Governor in the Commons, that the present derangement in the currency was only a passing cloud, we can hardly look for any very harsh proceedings on the part of that institution in their endeavours to remedy the inconvenience; after such an avowal we should imagine no one can propose any further increase in the rate of discount.—*Globe July* 12.

"THE BANK NOTICE.—The greatest possible sensation was created by the Bank notice on Saturday. [See *Messenger* of Monday.] It was wholly unexpected, and Saturday is a day, moreover, on which notices of this description are never looked for, even if anticipated. It is, therefore, very naturally inferred by the public generally that something extraordinary has occurred to occasion this departure from the usual practice. Parties connected with the Bank have been for some days selling annuities publicly in the market, and it was well known that the directors had adopted this course to contract the increase in the circulation which the payment of the dividends would otherwise have occasioned; but a measure of this nature was not at all contemplated. It was, however, quite evident that some further plan would have been adopted by the Bank of England of a restreitive nature, for the increase in the rate of discount had completely failed in bringing about the desired result of righting the exchanges and stopping the exportation of the precious metals. The Bank directors are clearly in a very unpleasant position, notwithstanding the declaration of the Governor in the House of Commons the other evening, that the present state of affairs was merely a passing cloud; but all this unpleasantness, to say the least of it, has been brought about by themselves by making the value of money as low as 3½ per cent. at the close of the year, instead of increasing the rate to check the large operations and speculations which were then going on, and which, on the contrary, were encouraged by the legislation of the Bank. We are clearly in an embarrassed state, and it is, indeed, difficult to see what will be the result. It is said that the amount of annuities which the Bank directors intend to dispose of is equal to £4,000,000 sterling. Money, within the last few days, in consequence of the payment of the dividends, had become comparatively easy, but this notice will render it again difficult to be obtained.—(Chronicle.)

"The Bank of England's notice of their willingness to receive proposals for the purchase of their "dead weight," occasioned an extensive fall in Consols on Saturday. The directors have, doubtless, been prompted to this measure by the continued depression of the foreign exchanges, and the inducement thereby afforded for further exportations of the precious metals. The general idea seems to be that the Bank will in the course of a few days find that enough has already been done to put a stop to the traffic. It is well known that considerable orders for our manufactures have at last come to hand, but caution is in the meanwhile necessary, as the drain for gold has by no means ceased. We may mention, indeed, for there can be no use in concealing the fact, that the quantity delivered from the Bullion Office was on Saturday as great, or even greater, than it has been at all. The amount of the dead weight annuities is, we believe, £585,740 per annum, which will be equal to about eight millions sterling. It is thought that the assurance companies will be the chief competitors for their purchase, and it is understood that, among them, these establishments are prepared to make the whole, or any part which the Bank may have to dispose of, in the event of the prices offered being acceded to, the sale of a small part only will probably be advisable.—(Post.)

Whichever horn of the dilemma the Bank directors and their friends may think proper to adopt, the practical conclusions to which the public will come must be precisely the same—that functions shown to be incompatible ought no longer to be confided to the same body, and that the reform to be sought for is the separation and re-arrangement of those functions in such a manner as may remedy the evils complained of. How this is to be accomplished is another question, and

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may well employ the constant earnest attention of the best heads in the country in the interval which must elapse between the present time and the expiration of the Bank charter in 1844. We say expiration, because Parliament in its wisdom, instead of granting, as previously, a term absolute of twenty-one years, has reserved to itself, at the end of ten years, the power of revising the contract entered into, in 1834, between the government and the proprietors of Bank Stock. It will appear in the sequel, as we are firmly persuaded, that instances of parliamentary "wisdom," more perfect than this, cannot easily be adduced. If the Bank of England, as a corporate monopoly, shall survive that period, with all its existing rights and privileges, under the battery---for we can think of no better term ---of new light which has been poured upon the world since the last charter was granted, it will be a phenomenon to which no age and no country, under circumstances like ours, can produce a parallel. The alternative to which these remarks would lead, and to which they are intended to prepare the way, is, of course, a most grave and important consideration. It has been an observation current with eminent men of all ages and of all countries, that even rank abuses may be so interwoven with the social system, that the attempt to eradicate them must be proceeded in with the utmost care and caution, lest we should incur the danger of as great an evil as that which it is intended to remove. Those who have acquired a good name may, as the proverb says, lie a-bed, and the idea of the Bank of England is associated, in the minds of a large portion of the community with all that is firm in credit and perfect in the form of administration. The better classes of the trading interest, to be sure, have acquired of late a different notion of it, but the popular feeling is nevertheless of great weight, and entitled to be treated with all due respect and consideration. If a paper currency is to exist at all, and the source of its issue is to undergo any change, it is quite clear that there must be no ingredient in its origin calculated to give it less validity than it possesses at present. There must not only be a higher sanction for it, but one secured by the most strict precautions against almost the possibility of abuse; and when that condition is attained, it will necessarily follow that there will be but one issue of paper, as of gold and silver, for the whole country, and that all the inferior fabrics, as connected with the circulation, will be put aside and extinguished. If this change is brought to pass, it will dispose also of the incompatibility in the same bank of the functions of issue for purposes of circulation, of deposit, and of discount. We can only point, however, at what appears to be a desirable reform in the currency, by the united testimony of the best practical men of the day, without indicating the means by which it is to be brought about. That, as we have before hinted, must be a long and anxious consideration. Of the corporate banks formed in the metropolis there is as yet no one which has the chance of acquiring such a footing as may give to the government the option even of taking from the Bank of England a minor portion of the public business. They are all engaged in forming connexion on terms calculated to bring over adherents from the private bankers, but which must at the same time so circumscribe their profits as to preclude their attaining a high and independent station. Their capitals also do not in any case exceed some half million or so. Thus the whole of the work remains to be done in the reform, if we are to have it, of the currency, and only five years to do it in. No time is therefore to be lost.—*Times.*

BISHOP PHILPOTTS ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.

As the jolly fellow in the old song finds everything that can be thought of a reason fair to fill his glass again, so Bishop Philpotts discovers, in every subject that can be brought under discussion in Parliament, a reason fair to fill the pockets of the Clergy again. Any one who had taken up the report of the holy man's speech in the House of Lords on the 5th, without looking at the subject of debate would have supposed that the question before the House had been the poverty of the Church instead of education. Bishop Philpotts proceeded to argue that the one thing needful is to extend the beneficial influence and operation of the Church Establishment that is to say, to give it more money. The good man seems to be of opinion that the spiritual instruction of the people is one and the same thing with the payment of the Clergy, and that to increase or extend the revenues of the Church, is to increase or extend the religious knowledge of the populace.—The raven is said to raise the water in pools below his reach by dropping in stones till it be brought up to the brim; and it seems to be believed in high ecclesiastical quarters that, by a similar expedient, the failing springs of the water of life may be made to fill up, and that, if the pockets of parsons be filled with money, the truths of the gospel will overflow from their lips, and saturate all around them. According to this philosophy, every Bishop ought to be a cascade, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, a Niagara. According to Bishop Philpotts, every ecclesiastic is furnished with a pocket; for the same uses that a pump is furnished with a handle, and the truths that lie in the well within him, are brought out by the weights of gold putting the lever in motion. We will not dispute this theory, but it seems odd to us that it never occurs to Prelates like the Bishop of Exeter, as full of wealth as of zeal for the diffusion of spiritual instruction, that if their incomes were smaller there would be a larger fund available for that extension of the Church Establishment for which they profess such vehement anxiety. Dr. Philpotts blames the State at the time of the Reformation for not having rescued the revenues of the Church from the grasp of the reigning Monarch, but there was a much more recent period when the State was to be blamed for not having rescued the revenues of the Church from the grasp of the Bishops, taking to themselves so much larger a share of its wealth than would proportionately and equitably belong to them. The fact which we mentioned last year, that the personal property only of twenty-four English Bishops (as sworn in Doctors' Commons) amounted to £1,649,000, an average of £70,000 each, is striking evidence, both of the excessive wealth of the Hierarchy, and the selfish, unecclesiastical uses made of it. Let us add, that the twenty-four Bishops whose personal property amounted to the sum quoted, were the twenty-four who happened to die in the twenty preceding years, and that several of them left considerable, some of them enormous fortunes, in real property, besides the personal. As to the objects of the education of the poor, the Bishop of Exeter says:

"God forbid that the poor man should not make all the acquirements in science which it pleased God to enable him to make, but looking at them as a class, it could not be expected that those consigned by providence to the laborious occupations of life should be able largely to cultivate their intellects. If these persons could concentrate their views on one great subject---above all, if they could make the Bible the corner stone of all their learning; if they could learn history in order to illustrate the Bible; if they could learn the various sciences (to the extent ordinarily acquired by persons of that class), in order to illustrate the Bible---he thought they would be likely to gain a larger share of secular education than if they were cast on the sciences without anything whereon to found their studies."

The Bishop would consent that the poor should learn any science to illustrate the Bible, but the poor, upon this liberal permission, would be apt to ask the Bishop what Bishops illustrate in the Bible in learning how to enrich themselves. Dr. Philpotts wishes the poor to make the Bible the corner stone of all their learning, but they will ask him whether the Bible is the corner stone of his palace. The poor man, according to Dr. Philpotts, should make the understanding of the Bible the end of all his studies; the Bishop makes the possession of £10,000 a year the end of all his learning, sacred and secular. The following proposition of Bishop Philpotts is of exquisite moderation and modesty.

"The first question was, whether the church had a right to the education of the people at large, including that part of the people---millions in number---*which did not belong to the church?* It was by no means his opinion that the church had a right to enforce any system of education on the people at large, and least of all on those who did not belong to it: but he said this, that the church *had a right to demand of the state* (and if both the church and state were prepared to do their respective duty that demand would be answered) *the means of affording an efficient education to all the people, whether belonging to the church or not.*"

That is to say, the Bishop does not insist on the right of teaching all the people, conformist and nonconformists, communicants and dissenters---no, he moderately says, give the Church the means of instructing all, and be satisfied with her assurance that she will not do what she has the money to do—that she will not teach all. What she asks is simply Benthams' rule for inoperativeness, "Superfluity of pay and liberty of negligence." "Let us have the pay," says Bishop Philpotts in effect, "as if we were to teach twenty-four millions, and trust us to make it a point of principle not to attempt to teach more than a third of the number. Give us the pecuniary means for the instruction of all, that is all we care about, and don't be under the slightest apprehension that we shall attempt to carry our performance to the extent for which we have the funds. Provided we have the pecuniary means for teaching all, we shall not care how many remain untaught—*Examiner, July* 13.

EDUCATION---THE QUEEN'S ANSWER TO THE LORDS' ADDRESS.

The answer returned by the Queen to the address of the Lords conveys a sharp rebuke to their lordships. Her Majesty tells them, in so many words, that they had no right to assume that, in superintending the grants voted by the House of Commons for public education, she would not fulfil the obligation which bound her to support the established church. The Peers have, in fact, placed themselves palpably in the wrong, by interfering with the undoubted prerogative of her Majesty; and the head of the church has read her bishops and temporal peers a lesson on the subject which the nation will not soon forget. The spirited and at the same time dignified answer of the Queen cannot fail to afford a high gratification to her subjects. The Peers took ground which they had no right to occupy, and have thereby given her Majesty an advantage over them which she knew how to turn to good account. They who thrust themselves improperly forward must except to be repelled. The insult which they contemplated for her Majesty has recoiled on themselves. The Queen proudly tells them that she has kept within the limits of the constitution, and that they have overstepped them. What may not the nation except from a Sovereign who, at her years, has given such a proof of her firmness?---*Morning Chronicle.*

We said that the Queen's answer to the representations of the Lords would be at once courteous and insignificant. Our readers will see that it is both. It expresses sorrow, in that the Lords should have done what seemed to them necessary for the maintenance of the national church, to which her Majesty, at the same time, declares her own conscientious devotion. But enough must be gathered, though it has not been professed, to satisfy us that the Wyse and Lansdowne board will not be indulged with any vast field whereon to operate against that religious fortress whose garrison is the people of England.---*Times.*

The Queen's answer is neither more or less than an intimation by the Queen's ministers that the House of Lords had no business to interfere, and that, to neutralise their impertinence in future, an opportunity will only be afforded for the expression of their opinion after the mischief shall have been done.---*Morning Post.*

ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

The House of Lords met to-day, shortly before one o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding in state to Buckingham Palace, with the Address agreed to on the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, praying her Majesty to rescind the grant of the House of Commons, for the purposes of education. There were about 100 Peers present at half-past one o'clock, all of whom were in their Court-dresses, or military costume. Among the Peers present, we noticed the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Earl of Farnham, the Earl of Redesdale, Lord Rolle, Lord Bexley, the Marquis of Huntly, Marquis of Ely, Lord Forrester, the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Aylesford, the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Selkirk, the Marquis of Londonderry, Viscount Strangford, the Earl of Eglintoun, the Marquis of Thomond, Lord Dunsany, the Earl of Bandon, Lord Fitzgerld, Lord Feversham, Lord Ellenborough, the Earl of Ripon, the Marquis of Camden, the Earl of Brecknock, the Earl of Charleville, Viscount Canterbury, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Kenyon, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Falmouth, Lord Heytesbury, Lord Sandes, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the Earl of Sandwich, Earl of Elden, Viscount Canning, Lord Colville, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Hawarden, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the Earl of Rosslyn, the Earl of Rivers, Lord Prudhoe, the Marquis of Lothian, the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Roden, the Marquis of Westmeath, the Earl of Harewood, Lord Glengall, Lord Stuart de Rothsay, Lord Wallace, Lord St. Vincent, Lord Ravensworth, Lord Combermere, the Earl of Devon, the Earl of Cadogan, Lord Calthorpe, Lord de la War, and the Marquis of Abercorn. Among the Bishops present we noticed the Bishops of London, Carlisle, Lincoln, Rochester, and Dromore. The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack at half-past one o'clock, when the names of the peers present were called over by Mr. Pulman, the deputy usher of the Black Rod, according to their seniority, in which order their Lordships proceeded in state to the Palace. Having presented the Address, her Majesty returned the following answer:---

I duly appreciate your zeal for the interests of religion, and your care for the established church.

I am ever ready to receive the advice and assistance of the House of Lords and to give to their recommendations the attention which their authority justly deserves.

At the same time I cannot help expressing my regret that you should have thought it necessary to take such a step on the present occasion.

You may be assured that, deeply sensible of the duties imposed upon me, and more especially of that which binds me to the support of the established church, I shall always use the powers vested in me by the constitution for the fulfilment of that sacred obligation.

It is with a deep sense of that duty that I have thought it right to appoint a committee of my Privy Council to superintend the distribution of the grants voted by the House of Commons for public education. Of the proceedings of this committee annual reports will be laid before Parliament, so that the House of Lords will be enabled to exercise its judgment upon them; and I trust that the funds placed at my disposal will be found to have been strictly applied to the objects for which they were granted, with due respect to the rights of conscience, and with a faithful attention to the security of the established church.

The Bishops were received by some of the people with sounds the reverse of complimentary, but others cheered them repeatedly.---Courier.

THE PROCESSION TO THE PALACE.—The spectacle presented yesterday in St. Jame's Park was of peculiar interest. A procession of the lords to address the throne *against* its ministers is an event of very rare occurrence. In the procession the greatest of England's peers, and "the foremost man of all the world," was at first looked for in vain; but just before the head of the calvacade reached the palace gates, the carriage of that great man—need we name the Duke of Wellington?—drove rapidly into the court-yard, and the moment his grace was recognised, a burst of enthusiastic feeling welcomed the veteran warrior, whose name is identified with the glory of his country. Soon afterwards, Lord John Russell was seen crouching in a corner of his carriage, and the reception which the mover of the "money grant" met with cannot be better described than by the exclamation of one of the crowd, who, as soon as his lordship had passed, cried out, "Well, I never heard so hearty a groaning as that in all my life. He'll remember that many a day." In fact, the groaning and hooting was like the blast of Fame's trumpet reversed. We can assure the *Chronicle* that Lord John was not "mistaken for Sir Robert Peel," as that paper said he was on a former occasion. He ventured one peep from his carriage window, and looked far less like the great conservative leader, than like *Faust's* friend, *Mephistophiles*, very ill at ease. Lord Palmerston soon afterwards received a similar salute, in which the word "Cupid" was very audible. Lord Normanby passed without much observation; but the Lord Chancellor, we regretted to find, was strongly hissed as he passed in the procession in his state coach. This could have only happened to that distinguished functionary as one of a government generally hated and despised; for, personally, the Lord Chancellor is a gentleman, and, professionally, one deserving of public respect. His lordship looked very much displeased and rather disconcerted at the reception which he encountered. We observed that, in leaving the palace, he went away in a private carriage, leaving the state coach to his secretary and mace-bearer, or some of his train, who had to encounter the hisses of those who did not know the Lord Chancellor's person. With the exception, however, of Lord John Russell, Lord Howick was the minister who received the largest share of hearty public disapprobation. On the other side, next to the Duke of Wellington, the venerable Archbishop of Canterbary was noticed with the most enthusiastic cheering. Great applause was also given to the Bishops of London and Exeter; and, indeed, to all the Bishops. We heard a spectator say—"This ought to compensate the bishops for their reception eight or nine years ago." Among the peers most applauded were Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Canterbury, Duke of Buckingham, Marquis of Londonderry, Duke of Beaufort, the aged Lord Rolle, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Kenyon, and Lord Shaftesbury. The Irish primate, Lord John Beresford, was also warmly applauded. At the departure from the palace, the Ministers, who left the last, received—more especially Lord John Russell and Lord Howick—a repetition of the unpleasant indications of unpopularity which they had previously to encounter. Lord Melbourne, either possessing more cunning or less nerve than his colleagues, remained behind for some time, thinking the crowd would pass away, but seeing his carriage in the court yard they obstinately declined to move without rendering due honours to this chief of the bedchamber ministry. Even the band, and beefeaters, and guard of honour, all moved off, but Lord Melbourne did not come. The crowd, however, would not stir, and at last the old fox was unearthed. The moment his carriage was seen leaving the palace-gates the groaning, hissing, and hooting conveyed to his ears the unwelcome tidings that even Lord John Russell was not the *most* unpopular man in England. The Police kept close to his carriage, while he rapidly escaped from such unwelcome observation.—(Herald.)

The Tories, yesterday, calculated on awing her Majesty into a tame and spiritless answer, which they might have construed in their own favour. We are assured on the best authority, that, in order to add to the effect of the triumph they anticipated, they even went the length to hire a mob to occupy the approaches to the Palace. Messrs. Bonham, Holmes, Henry Baring, and Perceval, Sir James Graham, and others, were all seen walking up and down, exciting the people to hoot and applaud, and pointing out the different persons whom they favoured or opposed. Mr. Henry Baring seemed to act as fugleman to the mob, who appeared to be hired by himself for the occasion, as they were obedient to his directions, always responding to his orders, when he told them when to hiss and when to applaud. The Tories are making a great boast of the reception the people gave them on this occasion. What meanness, and, at the same time, what folly! to suppose that a farce got up in this manner could deceive any one.—*Chronicle July* 12.

THE PENNY POSTAGE PLAN.

The public may rest satisfied that unless the measure to be proposed in contemplation of a reduction of postage be accompanied by a measure for securing the general revenue of the country from a state of deficiency, the Post-office measure will be lost in the House of Lords, should it ever get there. Mr. O'Connell, the great support of the ministry in the House of Commons---its *decus et tutamen* did once tell that House that he was weary of the cant of "national faith," and perhaps a small majority of the Lower House may be willing to act upon Mr. O'Connell's upright views. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer calculates that he may be quite sure if the House of Lords act ng differently. That House will not forget that the people have eight hundred millions of money in the hands of the state, and that the comforts of many, and the existence of not a few, depend upon the interest of that money being fully and punctually paid. That House, therefore, will not jeopardise the revenue, even for the sake of a great and desirable reform. As the matter, then, at present stands, we believe that Mr. Rice rests his hope upon the House of Lords rejecting the measure which he pretends to be desirous of passing. The proper course for those who desire a reduction of postage, is to call upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to produce along with his Post-office Bill, another for establishing a revenue in lieu of that supplied by the Post-office.—*Morning Post.*

FUNERAL OF LADY FLORA HASTINGS.

The illness of Lady Flora Hastings was of long standing and perfectly understood, as the prescriptions which are extant prove. The nature of her disorder gave rise to a calumny that led to an investigation which, in her delicate health, cannot be regarded otherwise than as having accelerated her fate, and which the physician's evident knowledge of her actual state ought to have spared. That the circumstance did prey on the noble lady's mind is clear, since, not satisfied with the honourable result of an investigation, she commanded by her will a *post mortem* examination of her remains. This autopsy was taken on Friday by Dr. W. Chambers, Dr. Henry Holland, Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, and John Merriman, Esq. The report of these eminent persons is as follows:---

There was great emaciation of the whole person.

In the chest: the heart and lungs were in a perfectly healthy state; but there were extensive adhesions of the pleura or membrane covering the right lung, to that which lines the ribs—evidently of long standing.

In the abdomen: there were universal adhesions of the peritonium (or membrane which lines the cavity and covers the viscera), so that it could not be said there was a single organ which was not, at every point on its surface, intimately connected with the parts in its vicinity. The liver was very much enlarged, extending downwards as low as the pelvis, and upwards so as very materially to diminish the capacity of the right cavity of the chest. The gall bladder contained a small quantity of bile. The liver was of a very pale colour, but its structure was not materially different from what exists in the healthy state. The stomach and intestines were distended with air; their coats, especially the muscular, were very much attenuated. The spleen and pancreas were free from disease. Some of the mesenteric glands were enlarged. There were a few small deposits of unorganised yellow matter, apparently in the substance of the adhesions.

The uterus and its appendages presented the usual appearances of the healthy virgin state.

From the character of the adhesions it was plain that they could be referred only to inflammation at some former and distant period of time. The effect of them must have been to interrupt the passage of the contents of the stomach and intestines; and in various ways to interfere with the due performance of their functions

This document affords abundant proof that the days of Lady Flora were numbered before the breath of scandal had been suffered to embitter them. Her family feel deeply the dishonour cast on her name, and still more the refusal of what they conceive to be justice. They ask that the name of the first utterer of the slander on Lady Flora should be given up, that they may by legal courses call that person to account; and they demand the dimissal of the physician who, while treating his patient for a known disease, did not directly and unequivocally contradict the insinuation that her case was not one of disease at all. The affectionate regard of the Duchess of Kent has been shown to Lady Flora throughout her trial; and the Queen not only expressed, but felt, the deepest sympathy; made her Palace a house of mourning, after having soothed the dying sufferer; and, when the sad event occurred, paid every honour to the memory of the dead. On Wednesday morning the body was removed from Buckingham Palace to the St. Catherine Docks, where it was placed on board the "King William" steam-ship, to be conveyed to Loudoun Castle, there to be interred among the remains of her maternal ancestors. As early as two o'clock in the morning the police arrived, and the carriage of the nobility continued to advance until four o'clock, when the procession was formed in the following order:---Two outriders, a plume of feathers, the bearers attended by pages, four outriders, the bearers, four mourning coaches, in which were the Lady Sophia Hastings and the mourners; then came the carriage of the Marquis of Hastings. Her Majesty's carriage, and those of Queen Adelaide, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Sophia, and the Duchess of Kent followed, and the train was continued by the carriages of Lord Kingston, Lady Forbes, the Hon. H. Lindsay, the Dowager Countess of Hardwick, Lord Mexborough, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Dowager Duchess of Richmond, Marchioness Cornwallis, Marquis of Downshire, Lords Lincoln and Howe, Sir A. hon. Johnston, Sir F. Bysh, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Brougham, Lords Foley and St. Vincent, Earl Craven, the hon. Augustus Villiers, Colonel North, Lady A. Butler, Major Warburton, R. A. Christopher, Esq., &c. &c.; none but the parties related to, or very intimate with, the noble family, were allowed the liberty to attend, although many applications had been made. The train passed through the Park and St. James's, along Pall-Mall, in front of the National Gallery; by the Strand, through Temple-Bar, down Cheapside, and so through the City to St. Catherine's-wharf, which it reached as the Tower clock tolled six. The coffin, enveloped in black cloth, was placed in a wooden case, then lowered into a boat, and so carried to the steamer, which sailed at ten in the evening. The mourners did not go on board, but all the carriages immediately returned. The outer case was merely marked with the initials F. H., but the inscription on the coffin was:---

THE LADY FLORA ELIZABETH HASTINGS.
Lady of the Bedchamber to H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent;
Eldest daughter of Francis Marquis of Hastings and Flora Countess of Loudoun.
Born in Edinburgh, Feb. 11, 1806;
Died at Buckingham Palace July 5, 1839;
Aged 36

The Dowager Countess of Hastings is not expected long to survive her daughter. The marquis has already departed for Scotland. The funeral at Loudoun Castle will take place on Monday.---*Atlas, July* 13.

PARTY SPIRIT—LADY FLORA HASTINGS.

The remains of Lady Flora Hastings are on their way to the resting place of her ancestors; but the spirit of calumny which affects to champion her name has no resting place. Like its prototype in the parable, it wanders over the waters and the dry land, everywhere showing itself the demon. Its voice breaks the silence of the chamber of death, and its venomed stiletto is brandished amid the plumes and escutcheons of the funeral procession. "The melancholy circumstances," says the *Morning Post*, "which preceded, if they did not produce or accelerate, the death of Lady Flora Hastings have never afforded either temptation or facility for converting them to any party purpose." They have been scrutinized, it seems, then to ascertain their capability. The confessed want of it would have deterred any partizans but the most determined and unscrupulous. But, nevertheless, in spite of the absence of "temptation," and the want of "facility," those circumstances have been, as our contemporary's columns show, converted to party purposes; and even to the worst of all party purposes, that of endeavouring to avenge the disappointments of faction by malignant and cowardly inuendos against the personal character and conduct of a youthful Queen. It is deeply to be regretted that an unfounded suspicion should have troubled the last days of the deceased lady. Nor ought the regret to be lessened by the fact that her name and fame were amply vindicated. The *post mortem* examination has, however, demonstrated two things: first, the appalling ravages which mortal disease had made in her frame; and, secondly, the existence of external appearances that not unaturally suggested the suspicion alluded to. We do not excuse that suspicion, in whatever mind it originated; but it is beyond all comparison more excusable than the insinuations that have been so largely indulged in against her Majesty and the ladies of her household by the *Morning Post* and the *Quarterly Review*. For aught that we know, the Hastings family may possess every virtue under Heaven. Their sorrows are sacred to us; and their characters we have neither the means nor the disposition to scrutinize. But in the obstreporous canonization of a "dying saint," "victing," and "martyr," by writers whose appreciation is not particularly fine of either martyrdom or sanctity, it is impossible not to perceive the endeavour to degrade the living by affected homage to the dying or dead, and to promote some "party purpose," although the circumstances are confessed never to have "afforded either temptation or facility."—*Morning Chronicle.*

HISSING THE QUEEN.

What a nice thing it must be to have to keep a whole army of petticoats in order? How very pleasant to be made the arbiter of every squabble which may occur among fifteen hundred women, all awful in rouge and ferocious with diamonds! Think of being stuck up as the mark for every old lady to shoot her continued sharp talk at, and for every young one to play off all her artillery of scorn and indignation against!

Poor Old Melbourne! You have been a lady's man all your life for something. You have come to something in your old age. Verily, verily, your 5,000l. a-year is a mighty cheap price for the duty you have to do. Compared with you, the chief eunuch in the Grand Seignior's seraglio has quite a sinecure of it. He has at least his mutes and his secret portal to aid him in his efforts to keep order, and he can give any of his master's *ladies of honour* the *sack* whenever he may find them altogether unmanageable. But you have none of these resources. You have nothing for it but endurance. If one woman sees fit to turn up her nose at another woman within the precincts of Buckingham Palace, and if the two fair belligerents can't accommodate matters, each of them run straightway off to you and both bullyrag you to your heart's content; and then when they have done, up come all their uncles and brothers, and husbands and fathers, and sons and nephews, and strut and bounce and look ferocious at you, insinuating that you are not a bit better than you ought to be, and that if you had the spirit of a flea, you would come out and let each one of them have a cut at your throat in a gentlemanly manner. We should like to know what other man in the kingdom would stand the racket of all this for a paltry 5,000l. a-year. By the piper that played before Moses, we wouldn't do it for double the sum.

These commiseratory ideas crossed our mind when we heard, the other day, that there was another row in the Palace, and that the petticoats were all up in arms again that the Duke of Montrose was busy writing you curious epistles, and that everybody who did not belong to your own party was crying shame upon you. There is but one opinion in the west end, from the Duke of Devonshire's Chiswick, to the Duke of Northumberland's in the Strand---Every one appears to be thoroughly convinced that you are a terrible old villain.

"What have I done?" you ask. What have you done, indeed--- that was just the question which we put, and we were fortunate enough to get it answered.

It appears that on the Ascot Heath cup day, the Tories mustered in great force, determined to give the Queen a shrewd idea what loyal and polite people they are. They clustered round the Royal stand, when the Queen came up they treated her with a general hiss; and when she came to the window to bow to them, all the men acted like true Tories---for your true Tory is always a blackguard---and kept their hats on. Little Vic is a shrewd little girl, she has two eyes in her head, and she uses them. As to the men, she only pitied the poor devils that their wives and daughters were not of a quality sufficient to teach them what respect was due to a lady---she could have no other sentiment than one of pity to these vulgar unmannerly snobs. But then there were smartly dressed females in the crowd and she could see that a considerable number of them were hissing away like so many vipers.

Now there is always a great number of smartly dressed females in the promenade before the Royal stand at Ascot, and it is not always safe to decide upon what sort of people they are, from a mere inspection. There is generally a large proportion who would feel mightily inclined to hiss at female virtue of any sort, whether it appeared in the shape of a maiden or a phœnix. The little maid, therefore, might have been tolerably easy upon this score; but upon looking down among them, to her great surprise she found they did not appear to be all ambiguous ladies in gaudy satins and glaring ornaments---she saw, or thought she saw, that the Duchess of Montrose and Lady Sarah Ingestrie, whom she knew very well by sight, were among the number of the *siffleurs*.

Now, if Victoria saw this herself, and came to this conclusion upon the testimony of her own eyes, we have no doubt whatever that it is just as she says, for we would trust a woman's eyes in these matters. She caused it to be intimated to these ladies that she did not like being hissed at by any others than blackguards and profligates, and if Duchesses and ladies chose to join in such pastimes they must expect to be what is in ecartly phrase termed "rumped." If the Scotch Duchess joined in the Tory saturnalia—

"When hiss for hiss returned from forked tongue
To forked tongue,"

she certainly did not intend to be found out, for she disclaimed most indignantly having hissed at all; and as, according to the beautiful theory of our Constitution, the Queen herself has neither eyes nor ears, she insisted upon knowing who it was that had abused the Queen's mind into a supposition that a Duchess and a lady ever could hiss. As she got no certain information, she took it into her head that it must be Lady Litchfield who had said all these naughty things of her, and to the Countess she went to demand the satisfaction of a lady. The Countess denied that she knew anything about it, but the rumped ladies insisted upon a written disclaimer. The Countess consulted her husband, and he being by virtue of his office of postmaster-general, a man of letters, could not of course do anything to prevent the extension of that letter-writing, by which he gets his daily bread. They got their disclaimer, but they had got no further---they were still in the category, rumped.

Off goes the Duchess now to Buckingham Palace, and for two mortal hours did the good lady besiege the place; but the little lady there, who, retaining her own opinion, perhaps, feared a second edition of

"The dismal, universal hiss,"

as Milton has it, wouldn't expose herself to a *tête-à-tête* with a person, who, according to what she supposed to be her style of conversation, might be, for aught she knew, a near female relation of the dragon of Wantley. The Earl of Uxbridge went down and endured the whole storm, and the Duchess, no doubt, went home "*hissing* hot" with rage.

Shortly after, the ladies met the Queen at the Marchioness of Lansdowne's ball, and again they were most unequivocally "rumped." This was too much for human patience. All the blood of the Grahams mantled in the ladies' cheeks—it was more than could be endured---it was not to be endured.

What was to be done? There was no doing anything with the Countess of Litchfield, for she had signed, sealed, and delivered, a regular denial, stamped with one of Rowland Hill's new penny post stamps. It was rather too much to go round, in fighting Fitzgerald's way, and ask all the Maids of Honour, and Ladies of the Bedchamber, one after the other, whether they had done it. Besides, in all probability, she would get nothing more by it than a few quires of note paper, scribbed over with denials. It was, of course, Constitutionally impossible that the Queen had acted upon the evidence of her own eyes; moreover, to take a circuitous course of getting at the informer, would be a *serpentine* mode of proceeding, and that would be a very suspicious symptom under the circumstances. That there was a *snake* in the grass there could be no doubt; but who was the cuprit? Who could it be but that old rascal Melbourne? He was not there, to be sure; but it must be all his fault. The old vagabond is at the bottom of all the mischief; and who else is responsible for it but him? If the Queen turns round her back, whose fault is it that she doesn't turn round her face? Melbourne's. If she purses up her forehead into a frown, instead of expanding her lips into a smile, who is responsible for it? Melbourne. If she doesn't like to talk to a particular Duchess, who ought to be bullied for it? Melbourne. If there is a squabble among the women at Buckingham Palace, whose fault must it be---who ought to be impeached for it? Melbourne.

Away they go cock-a hoop, the noble Duke of Montrose in the van, and satins and silks, feathers and buckram, caps and pearls, diamonds and lace, all rustling and flashing with anger, behind him, and poor Melbourne, eating his chop at the Palace never thinks what is in store for him when he gets home. What has become of him we cannot tell---poor devil! we wish him safe out of it. We wouldn't be in his shoes for a trifle.

We are sorry that we cannot give the *denouement* of this strange eventful history, but if the Scotch Duchess proceeds any further we will endeavour to enlighten our readers, mean while we close, for the present, our plain and simple narrative of the legend of a Scot hissing.---*Satirist, June* 30.

INDIA.

"It is with extreme satisfaction, we announce that letters were yesterday received from Colonel Shiel, dated from Erzeroum, confirming the account of the fall of Candahar to the Anglo Indian army. Seldom has the success of a particular line of policy so completely silenced all objection to it as in the present case. Originally, indeed, when the intelligence of the decided course adopted by Lord Auckland, reached this country, his conduct was unsparingly attacked in Parliament as well as by the press. By more than one noble lord in the House of Peers it was denounced as one of the grossest acts of tyranny that had ever stained our Indian dominion. The publication, however, of Mr. M'Neil's dispatches at once silenced what was at best but a factious objection and there remained only the resource---a fearful one we admit---of sinister forebodings. The messenger, however, announcing the march of our army had scarcely arrived when he is followed by the intelligence of its triumph! And yet we are far from believing that ever this will either silence or satisfy a party to whom no news would be more welcome than that of a disastrous defeat. (Chronicle "Lord Melbourne had an audience of the Queen to-day.—Courier.

CANADA.

OUR view of the Canada question receives confirmation from the speech of Sir G. GREY in the committee on Thursday. Indeed, on all sides of the House it is admitted that an absolute and immediate re-union of the provinces would be premature, if not impossible. Notwithstanding the apathy of Parliament, this most important question will press itself on public attention and demand the most serious consideration. It is not what Canada is, but what she may and will be, that we are called on to consider. Canada, in the hands of the United States, becomes the fatal neighbour of the other provinces, and British power on the continent of the new world is crushed at once. Canada, in the hands of France,—of France in league with America,—presents a combination of naval power in two confederate nations, which may well make England pause; and Canada, in alliance with Russia, although a less probable event, is still within the compass of belief, and to be devoutly deprecated. Canada the colony of England, and appreciated by the mother country, should be free and happy, and be the means of affording and retaining strength. Her woods should be the origin, and her rivers the haven, of a commercial marine which might emulate that of the republic her neighbour; roads and canals would develope her resources, and a just and fair government direct them. If independent, the New American Federation could have no terrors for England---for, as Sir George Grey observed, there is no instance in history of a nation being destroyed or injured by a people sprung from herself, and who take out with them her language and institutions. The aim of England ought to be to make her North American provinces a powerful nation, formed of independent states. Enable her to protect herself, and trust to her for the rest.

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